P & O

B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS
Rs. 30 A Dozen, 10 Years Old.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,985—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th July.
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7553	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	11th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENISULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th June, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,119	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,013	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE

	1st Class.	2nd Class
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	R. Mayer	5,400	25th July 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 28th June 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
ANNAM	6,357	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,249 tons, Captain X........, to sail on or about the 25th July, 1900, every 28 days' Departures.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

PASSAGE SEASON 1900.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and al CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, rom came, forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
Messrs. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 13th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 17th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 12th July, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 11th July.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 16th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th July, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July.
" RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Aug.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 17th July, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFT and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.

ALL GUARANTEED AS MATURED SPIRITS FROM BEST DISTILLERIES.

	Ordinary Rates. Per doz. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Per doz. Rs. a.
"FINE OLD GLENLIVET." A special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality	27 0	24 0
SPECIAL LIQUEUR. A genuine ripe old Whisky	36 8	32 8
Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.		
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY. Phœnix Whisky	29 0	26 0
A well-matured Spirit, exceptionally mellow to the taste.		
"OLD IRISH." This is guaranteed as an old thoroughly ripe Spirit	29 0	26 0
"DIABETES" WHISKY	28 0	25 0
SPECIAL WHISKY	26 8	23 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.
THOU IN OIL.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.
FRENCH SAUCES.
ASPARAGUS EXTRAFINE.
MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
ASPARAGUS POINTES.
TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
COCKS COMBS.
GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut	Rs. 2-8	Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch	Rs. 1-0	Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA.

IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES.
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

BRANCH PHARMACY, ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOW OPEN for EVERY DESCRIPTION of PHARMACEUTICAL WORK. Dispensing under SPECIAL ENGLISH QUALIFIED SUPERVISION.

PERFUMES AND SUNDRIES.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS AND MANUFACTURERS AT CAIRO, AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA OF OUR OWN WORLD-RENOWNED HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Also Importers of the following :—

Best Continental HAVANA and Real MANILA CIGARS, INDIAN CIGARS, by Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ld., McDowell & Co., Oakes. & Co., Ld., and "The Planters."

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TOBACCOS

For Pipes and Cigarettes, and of every other Smokers' Requisites of a Superior Quality and exquisite workmanship.

GRAND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT.
AT 20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.
FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLE,
Complete in every respect.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try one only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.) V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

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WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

WANTED.—The services of a duly qualified DOCTOR for either a Voyage to CHINA and back or to LONDON.

Applicants should be British and must sign ship's Articles for the voyage.

Apply to

Dr. SIDNEY SMITH,
Superintending Surgeon,
P. & O. S. N. Company, Mazagon Dockyard.
Bombay, 10th July, 1900.

BE IT KNOWN UNTO ALL CONCERNED.

MY WIFE ANNETTA BEATRICE having LEFT my LEGAL PROTECTION, I am NOT RESPONSIBLE for ANY DEBTS that she may incur.

P. J. BRAIZE.
10th July, 1900.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that the Partnership which existed between the Undersigned and TRICUMDAS CALLIANJEE, DAMODHER CALLIANJEE and KHIMJEE CALLIANJEE and which carried on business in the name and style of HURIDAS JEEVRAJ & Co. at Bombay and Calcutta was DISSOLVED on the 30th day of Chaitur Vad S. 1956 and from that day the Undersigned has been carrying on his business in his OWN NAME in BOMBAY ONLY.—Dated 10th July, 1900.

HURIDAS JEEVRAJ.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE :—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves them

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NAGDEVI STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th July, 1900, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property, by order of the trustee appointed under a deed of trust, bearing date the 7th day of August, 1832.

All that piece of Fazandari land, with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Nagdevi Road, in the registration sub-district, formerly of Mandvi and now of Bombay, admeasuring 255 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 117 and now under B Ward No. 361 and street Nos. 279-281 and 288 and bounded on the north by a sweeper's passage, one equal half part of which belongs to the property herein described and the other equal half part thereof belongs to the neighbouring house formerly belonging to Morlidhur Oodhowjee and now belonging to Ruttanjee Veerjee, on the south by a sweeper's passage, on the east partly by the property formerly of Lohar Tricum Jeena, and now of Memon Jaffer Talub and partly by the property formerly of Bana Govindass Succaram and now of Veera Morar, and on the west by Nagdevi Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT BANDORA.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Bandora Main Road to the Hill, household furniture consisting of crockeryware, cupboards, almyrah, tables, chairs, bedstead and sundry other furniture.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 11th July, 1900.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from Rao Saheb Narayan Raghunath, the Receiver appointed by the Consent Decretal Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay dated the 23rd February, 1899, in Suit No. 221 of 1893, wherein Benabai, wife of Keshaw Vinayak, is the plaintiff and Krishnarao Ramchandra and others are the defendants, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable properties in four lots on the following days :—

Lot No. 2 will be sold at 4-30 p.m., THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of July, 1900, on the premises, on the Agiary Road.

Lot No. 3 will be sold at 4-30 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 13th day of July, 1900, on the premises on the Naigaum Road.

Lot No. 4 will be sold at 4-30 p.m., on MONDAY, the 16th day of July, 1900, at the Auction Rooms of the undersigned in Medows Street.

Lot No. 1 will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of July 1900, at 4 30 p.m., on the premises, Jambulwady, Dhobitalao, Breach Candy Road.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

Firstly.—All those two pieces or parcels of Pension and Tax land or ground situate in the Jambulwady Lane, Dhobitalo, Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, admeasuring 870 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 21 21 and 21, new Nos. 159, 160, and 161, old survey Nos. 13-1214, 15 1214, 14 and 1214, new Survey Nos. 28 29-28, together with the tenements, messuages, and dwelling house and stables standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 2459 and 2460, and street Nos. 2 4 and (1), and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Muljee Jetha, on or towards the west by the properties belonging to the estate of Sakharam Luksumanji on or towards the north by the property of Dadaji Bhawan Prabhakar, and on or towards the south by the said Jambulwady Lane, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Receiver Rao Saheb Narayan Raghunath.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate on the Dadyseth Agiary Road, outside the Fort, and the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 491 square yards, or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 140, new No. 1163, old Survey No. 351 ; and new Survey No. 319, together with the messuages, tenement or a chawl standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 4196, Street Nos. 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, and 103 and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Fanaswadi End Lane, on or towards the west by the property of Ganpatrao Chintoba, on or towards the north by the property of A. B. Barve, and on or towards the south by the said Agiary Road, and which said premises are now in the possession of the said Receiver, Rao Sahib Narayan Raghunath.

Thirdly.—All those pieces or parcels partly Government and partly Thoka lands or grounds, situate at Naigaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 14,701 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 7C, new No. 1165-66, new Survey No. 2-2151, together with a bungalow standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 1888, 489 90 and 92 and Street Nos. 582 583, and 584, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property of Rustomjee Framjee Cama, and partly by the property of Muncherjee Bomanjee Pantaki, on or towards the west by the said Naigaum Road, on or towards the north by the property of Jeevan Laljee Maharaj, and on or towards the south by the property of Rustomji Framji Cama and which said premises are now in the possession of the said Receiver ; and

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of Government Thoka land or ground, situate at or near the Vehar Lake in the Tanna Collectorate admeasuring square yards or thereabouts, together with all trees, &c., standing thereon.

For particulars and conditions of the sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Chinis, Motilal and Malwi, Attorneys for the said Receiver. Private offers for anyone of the said properties will also in the meantime be received in writing by the undersigned or the said Solicitors.

Dated 14th day of June, 1900.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 11th July, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

EK-DAM ? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GENT'S SILK SCARFS and TIES The Latest Styles. Wide End Silk Scarfs. From Rs. 2-8. Smart Silk Ties for Bows. Rs. 1-8 Made up Fancy Silk Bows. Rs. 1-8. Rich Silk Scarfs for Sailor Knots. Rs 2 0.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

CLOUDY WEATHER is the best for Studio Portraiture. Produces softer results and is cool and comfortable. This will be proved by granting a sitting for your Portrait in RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Fort, Bombay.

IMPOSSIBLE made possible.—SHROFF BROTHERS are CLEARING OFF their Dinner Set, Floral pattern, for six persons, for a trifling sum of Rs. 7-11, at Hornby Road, Fort.

WANTED, EUROPEAN WATCHMAKER, one capable of handling complicated Watches, such as Repeaters, Chronographs and Recorders, Perpetual Calendars and also Chronometers. Apply MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

MUSICAL PAPER WEIGHTS, Rs. 15. Musical Lady's Fancy Jewellery Boxes with lock and key, Rs. 40 and Rs. 60.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court, from 1st June Rent Rs. 35, Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription. Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6 : Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 18. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office

FLAT.—WANTED by the end of September small Flat, Colaba Causeway, Sea View or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE.—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS,
STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
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Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.

Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.

Quotations on application for Delivery to any Railway Station in India.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
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FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
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ALSO
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INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BRITISH HOTEL LANE, FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will, at 4 p.m., THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned valuable property of the late Jehanghir Hormusjee Mody, under instructions from the Executors of the said deceased. The property fetches, on an average, a gross rent of Rs. 580 per month.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government land of the quit and ground rent tenure, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and stables standing thereon, situate lying and being at British Hotel Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1317 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 9, new No. 4833, old Survey No. 1401, and new Survey No. 9516, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Mr. Shapurjee Jewajee Bottlewalla, on or towards the west by the property of late Mr. Mancherjee Framjee Cama, on or towards the south by the British Hotel Lane, and on or towards the north by the property of Bai Motlabai Jehangir Wadia and his Highness Aga Khan, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1204 to 1207, and Street Nos. 7 9, 11, 13, 15, 17 to 29, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestanjee, Rustam and Kola, Solicitors, at their office No. 101, Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF 69 BARRELS COALPITCH.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, in the godown of the Dubash of the British India Steam Navigation Company, by order of Jeeva Mamoojee and on account and at the risk of Hora Dawoodbhoy Cadurbhoy—

Ex. s. s. Duke of Portland from Calcutta—
J-A K H—69 Barrels coalpitch.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned at the Watson's Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following goods consisting of American, English and Austrian made best platedware such as centre pieces, flowerpots, ice pitchers, tea sets, tea kettle, 14 carat gold lady's and gent's, watches, Morocco leather travelling dressing bags, fancy timepieces and clocks, travelling clocks, binoculars, jardiniers with pots, terra cotta bust and figures, porcelain, dinner and tea sets for 6 and 12 persons, etc.

Catalogues are published, and the above is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND BUNGALOWS AT RIPON ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the owners, the Executors of the late Mr. Jehanghir Hormusji Mody, sell off on the premises, by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of August, 1900.

All the properties will be put up in one lot first and if not sold off in one lot each lot will be sold separately.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 214 square yards, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the Ripon Road, on the west by Lot No. 2, on the north by a common passage, and on the south by the property of Mahomedbhoy Rawjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 3734 (1), 3734 (2) and Street, Nos. 2 and 2A, and are occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 784 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by Lot No. 1, on the west by Lot No. 3, on the north by a common passage and on the south by the property of Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rawjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3735 (1), 3735 (2), 3735 (3) and 3735 (4), and Street Nos. 3, 3A 3B and 3C, and are occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 468 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east partly by Lot No. 2 and partly by a common passage, on the west by the property of Ardeshir B. Limboowalla, on the north by Lot No. 5, and on the south by the property of Mahomedbhoy Rawjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3735 (1), 3736 (2) and 3736 (3), and Street Nos. 4, 4A, and 4B, and are occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and Bungalow, shops and stable standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 847 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the Ripon Road, on the west by Lot No. 5, on the north by the property of Mrs. Lake, and on the south partly by a common passage, and partly by Lot No. 5, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3754 (1), 3754 (2), 3739 (1), 3739 (2), and 3739 (3), and Street Nos. 6, 6A, 8, 8A and 8B, and are occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece of vacant land situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 613 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by Lot No. 4, on the west by the property of Ardeshir B. Limboowalla, on the north by the property of Mrs. Lake, and on the south partly by Lot No. 3 and partly by a common passage, which said premises are in the possession of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of the plan of the properties, application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Pestanjee Rustim and Kola, Attorneys for the Executors, at their office, No. 101, Medow Street, Fort Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 11th July, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH STREET, NEAR BHOOLESHWAR ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Transferees of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgager, Mr. Vithuldas Ramdas, and the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgager Mr. Tricumdas Ramdas and also on account and risk of the guarantors Messrs. Dayal Bhimjee, Ratansi Laljee, Vussonjee Purshotum, Thackersey Ghelia, Gopaljee Kaliaujee, Meghjee Hunraj, and Jewan Ramjee the following property under the power of sale reserved to the Transferees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 7th day of April 1891.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 85 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 117, and 650, new Nos. 919 and 2984, old Survey Nos. 94 and 95, new Survey Nos. 457 and 467 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay along with the property on the North and East of the property under description under Nos. 33, and 42 together with the foundations which have been filled up and completed for new buildings to be erected thereon and forming part of the property known by the name of Bhow Madanjee's oart situate at Portuguese Church Street, near Bhooleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Tricumdas Ramdass and Vithuldass Ramdass, but now of the Shree Jooshti Margi Goswami Balko Oopiogi Stankhatono charity, on the West by the said Portuguese Church Street, on the North by a common passage leading to the said property, on the East from the said Portuguese Church Street, and on the south by the property of Narotumdass Jamnadass and now in the occupation of the mortgagers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Kharsedjee D. Shroff, Attorney to the Transferees of the mortgage, at his office No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

ON SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods &c., &c.

AT 1·30 P.M.

1 strong English built glass fronted miniature brougham by Silk and Son's.
1 second hand strong dog-cart.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL OR CHINCHPOOGLY ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and risk of the mortgager, Mr. Maneckjee Ediljee Contractor, under the power of sale reserved under the deed of mortgage, dated the 20th December, 1897, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or dweling houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at and fronting on the east side of Chinchpoogly Road or Parel Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,651 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 3'3648, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east, by the property of the late Sir Cowasji Jehangir Ready-Money, on or towards the west by the Chinchpoogly Road or Parel Road, on or towards the north by a public passage, and on or towards the south by the property of Anundrao Vinayek, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 7492, 7493, 7494, 7495, 7496, 7497, 7498, and 7499, and Streets Nos. 27, 1, 2 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, respectively, and were formerly in the occupation of Dawal Jaffer or his tenants, and then of Byramji Peroshaw Dadabhoy Bhedwar, and Rustomji Ferdoonji Dorabji Banaji, Boomla, and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3rd Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design by Robert's and others rich glass and crockery ware best platedware, one Nobogany square piano by Soundy and Co., rich Japanese and China flower vases and table ornaments, Hinks' and Dietmar's table and hanging lamps a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c. The property of D. J. REUBEN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay 11th July, 1900.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

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NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS for WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

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Acting Secretary.

TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechoen of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

THE WAR! THE WAR!!!

Help the Britisher and British Industry,
BY SMOKING THE

"DILKHOOSH" CIGARETTES,

(Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"
ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

SOLD BY
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., F. S. MADON & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON :
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NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

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FLOR DE JAVAS,
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
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"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
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MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

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GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS BRAN Supplied &c.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle, Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen	Qts.	Rs. 20	0
Do. of 6 Dozen	Pts.	Rs. 19	8

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B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
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CLUB BLEND.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF THE AGENTS,
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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA,

LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
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LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI,
Acting Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
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NEW YORK.
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PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA,

LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanganj.
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Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
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MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs.	40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— „	1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers, Gold, Silver, etc.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL ANNEXE.

47, WAUDBY ROAD.
(THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.)

A SELECT HOTEL
FOR
EUROPEANS ONLY.
UNDER ENTIRELY NEW
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EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT.

Home Comforts, cleanliness and first class Cuisine guaranteed.

Every Room fitted with electric Bells.

Two minutes' walk from the Railway Station, and Gymkhana Club.

The CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA, is well and favourably known for the high-class quality of its management.

N.B.—The CONNAUGHT HOTEL ANNEXE is under precisely the same management and is owned by the same PROPRIETOR.

PESTONJEE D. PUDUMJEE.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past ; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli.* Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris ; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture : the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.
Opposite Bombay Club.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. —S. NORTON, 59 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

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NOTICES.

MESSRS. THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, have REMOVED from Victoria Buildings to No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

WE hereby give notice that we have been appointed SOLE AGENTS of the HYDRABAD (DECCAN) COMPANY, LIMITED, for the sale in the Bombay Presidency of THAT COMPANY'S COAL (SINGARENI) and are prepared to accept offers for contracts for ready and forward delivery.

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.

No. 121 Medows Street, Fort, Reuter's office Building.
July 7, 1900.

MORVI RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for SUPPLY of 2,500 (two thousand and five hundred) tons, BEST CARDIFF (Powell's Duffryn) COAL delivered and weighed into wagons at Bhavnagar Bunder will be received by the Manager and Ex. Engineer, Morvi Railway, up to 15th July, 1900.

2. First lot of not less than 700 tons, to reach Bhavnagar Bunder, by 1st October; Second lot of 800 tons, by 15th November and last lot of 1,000 tons, not later than the end of December, 1900.

3. Further particulars as to conditions of contract, payment, and deposit, may be obtained on application.

4. The Manager and Ex. Engineer, Morvi Railway, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

5. Tenders should be addressed to the MANAGER and EX. ENGINEER, Morvi Railway, Morvi, Kathiawar.

Dated Morvi, 4th July, 1900.

J. GHOSE AND SONS,

PUBLISHERS AND BOOK COLLECTORS OF CALCUTTA,

PRESENT TEMPORARY ADDRESS—INDORE RESIDENCY,

WILL be glad to REGISTER the names of Subscribers to the following works to be published shortly:—

1. My Thoughts: RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL and MORAL. To appear in seven languages. They will prove interesting to the rising generation of all the Presidencies.
2. PHILOSOPHY of TEARS.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY.
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THE Company has a LARGE and VARIED STOCK of TELEPHONES of the latest and most approved designs.

Office and Domestic Telephones for indoor use.

Perfected General Inter-communication Telephones for large Offices, Warehouses, Hotels, &c.

Railway Telephones for Railway Signal Work.

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Portable Military or Field Telephones, for Rifle Ranges and field operations in temporary or standing camps.

Telephone accessories and material of every description kept in stock. Estimates furnished for Installations and instructions given for erection and maintenance, or undertaken, if desired.

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OFFERING 2,000

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MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.

JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3, Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

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FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,

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	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leightone, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
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Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	
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Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...	
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...	
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Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elslay, 26 by 32	...	
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...	
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...	
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nousrenbench	...	
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,

ESPLANADE ROAD

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 10-50m., 10-22a. Low water, 3-45m., 4-41a.
Third Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, 5-30 p.m.
The Birthday of Mahomed, Meeting, Anjuman Schools, 4-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana, on tour, British Infantry Regiments.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Japan will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Friday, the 13th inst.

MANOCKJEE NUSSURWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients, treated during the last month, was 4,835, the daily average being 161. The total of new patients was 618.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—We have been requested by the hon. secretary, Mr. Hormasji Dhanjeebhoy Gazdar to state that the annual jasan gathering of the Parsee members of the Bombay Native General Library will be held this (Wednesday) evening, at 4-30 o'clock, at the Allbless Baugh. Mr. Khurshedji Rustomjee Cama has kindly consented to preside on the occasion and Shams-ul-Ulma Jiwanji Jamshedjee Mody, B.A., will address the assembly at 6 o'clock on the following subject:—Ancient Libraries. This lecture is open to the public.

NINE MONTHS FOR AN UMBRELLA.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, Ali Ismail, a Mahomedan old offender, was charged with stealing an umbrella, valued at Re. 1, belonging to one Bhowanilal Girdhur, a Hindu, who resides at Mandvie. On Monday morning, complainant left the umbrella on the verandah of his house and went inside. He came out about an hour later and found the umbrella missing. Shortly afterwards the accused was brought to the complainant in custody of a policeman, with the umbrella in his possession. The complainant identified the umbrella as his own property. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and also admitted four previous convictions. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED DISOBEDIENCE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. H. G. Evans, Chief Officer of the s. s. Carthage, charged P. Gorin, R. Tuckey, W. Smith and C. Larson, seamen, with wilfully disobeying lawful commands. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. Evans stated that, on Sunday last, he ordered the accused to clean and paint the hatches, which they refused to do, saying that under the English Merchant Shipping Act they were bound to perform only necessary duty on Sundays, and the work given to them did not come under that category. The accused raised the same defence in the court and further stated that on the Chief Officer giving them the option of keeping watch, they did that work. The magistrate discharged the accused.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT A LICENSE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. A. S. Sahanalla, Abkari Inspector, charged one Gopal Dhanaji, a millhand, residing at Warden Road, Mahaluximee, with selling country liquor without a license from the Collector of Abkari. It appears that there was formerly a licensed liquor-shop in the above locality, which was closed by order of the Collector, a few months ago. Since then, it was alleged, that accused had been privately selling liquor to the public at his house. The abkari inspector, on a certain information previously received, visited the place yesterday, and arrested the accused in the act of selling liquor. The accused's house was then searched and cases containing jars and bottles of country liquor was discovered. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to suffer one month's imprisonment, with hard labour. The quantity of liquor seized was ordered to be confiscated and sent to the Collector.

ST. ISABEL'S (LADIES') CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—The three circles of this association, viz.—Kalbadevie, Girgaum and Mazagon, held their annual general meeting at the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope, on Sunday last, the 8th inst., his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. T. Dalhoff, S.J., Archbishop of Bombay, presiding. From the reports read by the secretaries of the respective circles, it appears that the income of the Association during the year ending 30th June last, from all sources, was Rs. 4,597-9-2, whilst it spent in providing victuals, fuel, clothes, medicine, medical comforts, passages, house-rent, school-fees, books and school materials to 59 families, consisting of 134 individuals, the sum of Rs. 4,085-12-7. The Girgaum Circle maintains a poor-house, and the Mazagon Circle controls a charitable school teaching up to the fourth form. In giving relief no distinction of caste, colour or creed is observed. In several cases families were succoured quite outside the limits of the circles. The Association has every reason to congratulate itself that despite the critical times through which Bombay is passing it has been able to meet its way.

CLARK'S CIVIL SERVICE ACCOUNTANCY EXAMINATION.—An examination in book-keeping and accounts of the Clark's Civil Service College of London was held in the premises of the Commercial Training Institution of Bombay, under the supervision of Mr. Pestonji. S, Kharegat, Public Accountant, when 16 candidates competed. The following 13. out of the 16 candidates have been successful, two taking 1st class, five 2nd class, and six 3rd class certificates. Eight candidates competed from the Commercial Training Institution, out of which 7 passed; five from Mr. Papa's book-keeping class, out of which four passed; and three by private study, out of which two passed. The first class certificate winners are of the Commercial Training Institution. The names of the successful students are:—Messrs. Ruttonshaw Manekji Dotiwala, Kaikhosru Byramji Mehta, Francis Edward Anderson, Framji Shapurji Shroff, Pheroze Jijibhoy Mistry, Manekji Jamsedji Billimoria, Dinshaw Nesserwanji Karanjia, Manekji Framji Mhow, Chaganlal Govanbhoy Doctor, Jehangir Cowasji Karaka, Manekji Bejonji Dumasia, Dinshaw Limjibhoy Davar, and Joseph Correa.

ASSAULT ON A BROKER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Motiram Saik Surayia and six other Hindu cotton brokers appeared to answer a charge of assault, preferred against them by Ramchandra Ramratandas, another cotton broker. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. Brown, solicitor, and Mr. Shapurji B. Spencer, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant's story was that he was doing business at the Cotton Green, Colaba. For some time past the accused had borne him grudge in consequence of his having pressed for the delivery of cotton purchased by him in the Bazaar, which caused the ruling rates to go up, and put the accused to some loss. About 5-30 p. m., on the 22nd ultimo, complainant was at the Cotton Green in the rooms of the Cotton Trades Association, attending the survey of about 1,500 bales of cotton. On the conclusion of the survey he came down where the accused and other brokers were standing and informed them that out of 1,500 bales only 500 bales had been passed, and the remainder had been rejected. When the accused heard this, they became excited, rushed on him, and tore his clothes. They also pushed him about and otherwise handled him roughly. Eventually he ran away in order to save himself from further ill-treatment. The magistrate discharged accused Nos. 4, 5, and 6 for want of evidence, and fined the others Rs. 15 each.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

GYMKHANA VS. TELEGRAPH.

A MATCH between these clubs was played on the Oval last night, when the Gymkhana won by nine goals to nil. The game, as the score indicates, was very one-sided, the Telegraph team being completely out-played. Rain fell at intervals, and this affected the attendance, and rendered the ground very slippery. Play was not fast, and the passing was not always accurate, but Powell, Wimbush, and Innesker in front were very effective, and C. M. Ross at centre half was very safe and did a lot of hard work. The backs had little to do, for the Telegraphs seldom got past the half-way line, though once or twice they had hard luck in not finding the net.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE DECCAN BANKING CORPORATION CASE.

YESTERDAY'S HEARING.

YESTERDAY at the Third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, Rawjee Narayen Parulekar and Vishnu Narayen Parulekar, brothers, were charged before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee and a special jury with having, in December, 1897, while employed as servants of the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, Limited, wilfully and unlawfully abetted the making of certain false entries in the fair cash book of amounts alleged to have been received from alleged depositors, aggregating Rs. 2,43,000 and also committing a similar offence in respect of sums aggregating Rs. 2,10,000, alleged to have been advanced to various persons on loan. Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac, with Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Smith, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta appeared for the first accused; and Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Bhandarker appeared for the second accused.

The following gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Elias D. David, Foreman.

Mr. J. E. Gliddon.	Mr. A. C. Owen.
Mr. C. B. Phillimore.	Mr. Abdul Rahman Jitaker.
Mr. T. W. Lasham.	Mr. Narayen T. Vaidya.
Mr. Kesnavdas Goculdas.	Mr. Hormusji D. Pudamji.

THE ACCUSED'S SHARES.

M. Bhashim Iyenger, examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, produced the minute book of the Directors' meetings. At a meeting on the 15th November, 1897, Balkrishna T. Desai, was elected a director. He was an uncle of the accused. At a meeting on the 10th January 1898, one of the three directors present was Gulam Hoosein. He was without employment but his father belonged to the Royal family of Karnatak. He was aged thirty-five. At that meeting the cash books, ledgers and accounts up to the 31st December 1897 were examined and found correct. It was proposed by accused No. 1, seconded by Mr. B. T. Desai that M. Hare and Co. should draw a salary of Rs. 250 a month from that date. A share register was kept at Madras and from that it appeared that at the end of 1897, accused No. 1 held one share in the company on which Rs. 40 had been paid. Accused No. 2 had also one share on which Rs. 42 was paid up at the end of 1897. Desai held no share in 1897. In 1898 he held only one share on which Rs. 2 only were paid by the end of August of that year. Accussed No. 1 had another share in 1898. The share register which he produced was a copy of the original register which was sent to Bombay when the head office was transferred to Bombay from Madras. The shares mentioned were all that the accused had in 1897 and 1898. The bank was registered in July 1896, but the actual banking business began in November of that year.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: Do you know that a power of attorney was given by the directors to Messrs. Hare and Co. to manage the bank's business?

I don't know anything about it. Witness said he knew the handwriting of the first accused. The power of attorney put in was signed by him and two directors—Nido and Nava Rao Bhut.

The first accused: There is one more name on it.

Witness was engaged in the Madras Office in December 1897. In that month accused No. 1 left Madras saying that he was going to Bombay. The Correspondence Book showed that B. T. Desai was appointed to carry on the business of the Madras branch during the absence of accused No. 1. A letter signed by Desai stated that the manager of the firm had gone to Bombay on business and had authorised him to sign for the firm. From the 24th December 1897 to the 8th January 1898 the counter foil receipts were signed by Desai, and before and after those dates by accused No. 1. The cash order books were signed by No. 1, except during the date mentioned when Desai signed. The correspondence file contained a letter of the 3rd January 1898 written and signed by accused No. 1 from Bombay. It was addressed to the managing agents of the Deccan Bank at Madras and stated "I shall finish inspection of the accounts of this branch (Bombay) to-morrow night, and halting at Sholapur will reach Madras on the 8th.—Yours respectfully, M. Milgiri." He returned to Madras soon after the 8th. At Madras they used to get weekly cash extracts from the Bombay Office. Cash extracts for September, October and November 1897 and January 1898 were now produced. Cash extracts were received for December 1897.

Mr. Rivett Carnac: When accused No. 1 returned from Bombay did he give you any instructions as to posting any books?—No.

Witness in reply to further questions said that in the Madras general ledger in the loan account there were entries of loans taken from the Bombay Ledgers. The cash extracts from Bombay were entered into a cash book from which the general ledger was posted.

HOW THE BALANCE-SHEET WAS PREPARED.

Do you find posted in the Madras book a loan on the 4th December 1897 of Rs. 65,000 to Dabolker Ballajee?—Yes. There were also entries of loans Rs. 17,000 to Sadashiv Narayen; Fadake and Samant Rs. 70,000; G. Krishnarao Rs. 8,000; Messrs. Krishnarao & Co. Rs. 20,000 and Messrs. L. Hargovandas Rs. 30,000. Those entries were made in December 1897. Under instructions from B. T. Desai the balance-sheet for the 31st December 1897 was prepared. When accused No. 1 returned from Bombay he asked witness if the balance-sheet was ready. Witness told him that he had prepared only a trial or rough balance-sheet and showed it to him. That balance-sheet included the loan entries he had mentioned. Accused No. 1 then made a fair balance-sheet, but witness did not think he made any alterations from the rough one he had made. Accused No. 1 did not check the entries, which witness had made in the balance-sheet.

What has become of the cash extracts for December 1897?—I have searched for them and can't find them. B. T. Desai used to keep the keys of the Madras branch. In the printed balance-sheet the amount of fixed deposits was shown as Rs. 2,71,128 which tallied with the balance shown in the Madras ledger. That included Rs. 2,47,000 fixed deposits at Bombay. The balance-sheet also showed "by advances" Rs. 2,43,372-4-10; that tallied with the loan account in the Madras ledger and included Rs. 2,10,000, the amount of the Bombay loans. That balance-sheet was signed by M. Bhashim, accountant. At that time he was an accountant; he knew accounts business. Previously he was assistant accountant in the Bellary Bank on a pay of Rs. 20.

What became of that Bank?—It has gone into liquidation.

Had you done anything to satisfy yourself that the balance-sheet was correct?—It was correct according to the books. Burby assisted him, Burby was appointed as auditor, but witness knew nothing about him. Burby used to check the cash book and the vouchers. He did nothing else. Burby was first appointed as a clerk in the auction department and attended auction sales. At the time when the balance-sheet was prepared he was not engaged in the auction business, as that went on only for three months. He then left and was not in the service of the bank when he signed the balance-sheet as auditor. Witness did not remember what pay Burby got as auction clerk. He had no other experience at the bank. Witness saw the entries made in the loan and deposit accounts. They were made by a clerk named B. Chitty. He could not say whether the entries were made all at one time or not.

Don't they appear to have been made at the same time—the same ink and the same pen?—All the Bombay loans appear to have been written at one time. The deposit entries as well as the loan entries appeared to have been made at the same time. There was an entry of Rs. 250 paid to B. T. Desai on account of Bombay Branch as per Bill. Desai was in Bombay in November 1897 and came back in December. From the entry witness thought he must have been in Bombay auditing the Bombay accounts. None of the entries in the Madras books were initialled by the auditor. An item of Rs. 13,991 transferred to another account was initialled by witness. The words "to" and "by" transposed in one of the accounts were in the writing of D. P. Power, a clerk in the bank.

What pay were you getting at the time you signed the balance-sheet as accountant?—Fifteen rupees a month. Witness added that he was first appointed at Rs. 10 and rose to Rs. 25.

MISSING CASH EXTRACTS.

By Mr. Mehta: He accepted the position because the first accused promised him promotion and Rs. 50 in a short time. He had knowledge of bank accounts. He made the transfer of Rs. 13,991 because the first entry was a mistake, He did not know whether the first accused knew much about accounts or not, but when he wanted to know anything regarding accounts he asked witness. Witness was sure the Bombay cash extracts for December were received in Madras and the entries were posted in the Bombay cash book. Each month's cash extracts witness tied up, and he was sure he also tied up those for December 1897. They must, therefore, be either in the Madras office or among the papers brought away, by Mr. Bradbury, Inspector of the Madras Police, who searched the office in the presence of witness. Mr. Bradbury prepared a search list of the documents which he took away. When the search was made there were the Bombay cash extracts for 1897 98 and 99, and among them were the cash extracts for December 1897. At the time they were taken possession of, the cash extracts were gone through, witness having tied up the papers for each year separately. Each bundle was found to be complete, and Mr. Bradbury signed the list of documents in his presence. After they were brought from the record room the bundles were opened and examined and then retied. There were more than ten police officers present when the search was made. The Rs. 42 which accused No. 1 had paid on his share in 1897 was made up of Rs. 2 payable on allotment and Rs. 5 per month for eight months. The directors had passed a resolution that shareholders might pay up at the rate of five rupees per month per share. The name of the Madras agency, M. Hare and Co., was pronounced in the office Hary and Co. but outsiders who did not know the correct pronounciation called it Hare and Co. The Hon. Goolam Mahomed, the director, and who belonged to the Royal family of Karnatak, was a member of the Madras Legislative Council and was a man of means who had no need to work. Raghunath Rao Savant was a clerk in the Madras bank. He saw Raghunath Rao again in Madras in 1899. He attended the office, but did no work there. Witness knew Damodhar Purshotum, who was also employed in the Madras office from March 1898 till the end of February 1899 as an accountant. From what he saw of him, and from what he told witness, he thought that he knew accounts. He remembered seeing an appeal to the public which he knew was largely circulated.

By Mr. Hamilton: He did not know Raghunath Rao's handwriting.

Re-examined by Mr. Rivett Carnac: The book produced was the original register of subscribers kept at Madras and that also showed that accused had each one share in 1897 and that No. 1 had an additional share in 1898. At the time of the police search witness personally counted the Bombay cash extracts for 1897; there were twelve packets, one packet for each month.

But surely you know the Bombay Branch were not doing business for twelve months in 1897?—Witness repeated that he showed the extracts from January to December. They started the Bombay branch in December 1896 and did business from January 1897. He, however, had not seen any book which contained Bombay cash extracts from January to December 1897. He had no recollection of a book containing such extracts for that period being handed over to the police.

By the Judge: Accused No. 1 used to attend daily at the office from 10-30 a.m. till 5 p.m. Witness received his orders generally from him. He used to ask how much cash there was, but did not call for the cash book or ledger.

Did he keep an eye over the accounts?—No, Sir.

You were the chief man who kept the accounts?—Yes.

EXAMINATION OF THE BOOKS.

Alexander Fletcher Ferguson, member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales and member of the firm of Ferguson and Irving, Chartered Accountant, Bombay, said the books of the Bombay branch of the Deccan Bank were placed in his hands for examination by Mr. Cursondas Chubildas on the 25th January last. A few days later the books of the Madras Branch were handed to him, so that he might make an examination to show the position of affairs and to see whether any frauds had taken place in regard to the cash and entries. He examined the general rough cash book, the rough cash book and the clear cash book of the Bombay branch for 1897. The general rough cash book contained entries relating to the bank and other business. The bank's business was conducted in the name of Messrs. Parulekar and Co., and the other business was in the same name. The rough cash book related only to the bank's business, and the fair cash book was simply a copy of that. He found that the balances did not tally.

By the Judge: Taking any particular day the entries did not agree.

By Mr. Rivett Carnac: He also saw similar books for 1898 and found the same results. His attention was particularly drawn to entries in the books for December 1897. Messrs. Parulekar and Co., had accounts with two banks, the Credit Lyonnais and the Hongkong Bank. In the ledger there were no entries either in the Credit Lyonnais or Hongkong Bank account to correspond with the entries in the fixed deposit account nor was there any corresponding entry in the bank pass books.

Mr. Rivett Carnac: Ordinarily one would expect such large sums as appear in the statement ranging from Rs. 13,000 to Rs. 78,000, to be paid through a bank?—Certainly. Otherwise they would have to be paid in cash or currency notes. Messrs. Parulekar's accounts with the two banks mentioned were not large. The biggest item in the Hong Kong account was Rs. 19,000 on 16th August 1897 and with the Credit Lyonnais the highest item was Rs. 17,000 on the 17th December 1897. The large entries in the loan and deposit accounts were not consecutive, there were small items in between. In December 1897, however, besides the large items, there was only one other item of twenty rupees three annas entered. All the large items should have appeared in the general rough cash book but they did not. Generally speaking the description given in the fair cash book of persons alleged to have made fixed deposits was exceedingly scanty. There was no proper description of them in any book. The same remark applied to the persons mentioned in the loan account. The only description of Mr. Dabholker Balajee was merchant of Bombay. Witness did not know such a person, and though he made inquiries he could not trace him. The loans appeared to have been made on nothing but personal security—promissory notes, Witness thought that if there was a person in Bombay named Dabholker Balajee who could borrow Rs. 65,000 on a promissory note, he would be able to find him. Messrs. Krishnarao and Co., of Bombay, were put down as borrowers of Rs. 20,000, but his inquiries showed there was no such firm in Bombay. With regard to Messrs. L. Hargovandas and Co., cotton merchants, Colaba, set down as borrowers of Rs. 30,000, his enquiries had the same result. From his examination and enquiries regarding the entries in the loan and deposit accounts he thought the entries were fictitions, The balance-sheet included these items.

Is it a true balance-sheet or a fictitions one?—It is wrong.

By Mr. Mehta: So far as the particular items were concerned the balance-sheet was wrong; otherwise there was no fault to be found. He made enquiries regarding the persons whose names were entered from some of his business friends who knew all the native merchants in Bombay and they said they did not know these people. It was not necessary to give a full description of persons to whom loans were made in the ledger or cash book, but there ought to be a special book for that purpose. If such a book were not kept the description should be given in the ledger. He was not acquainted with the practice of banks in Bombay in regard to keeping their books.

By Mr. Hamilton: There ought not to be any distinction between the general rough cash book and the rough cash book. The former should contain all the cash transactions of the bank. He did not know the accused's reason for having two rough books. The general rough book contained entries about marriage funds, but he did not think the rough cash-book contained them. In 1897 there was a profit of Rs. 3,000 on Parulekar & Co., and that went to the credit of the bank. The large entries of receipts and payments in December 1897 appeared on the same dates, and there was nothing against a man paying over a large sum in cash if it was there, though it was not usual. There was nothing improper in the entries appearing on the same page:

Mr. Justice Tyebjee: The point that is made against you, Mr. Hamilton, is not that they appear together on the one page but that there are no other entries.

By Mr. Mehta: The fair cash book began with a balance brought forward of Rs. 61,000 so that there must have been a previous cash book for the first half of 1897.

Mr. Mehta called for that book.

Re-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac witness said the Deccan Bank kept a register of fixed deposits and loans, but it did not contain the particulars he should expect to find.

When you say there was a profit of Rs. 3,000 that would include interest on these loans?—Certainly.

And if they were fictitious loans that would be a fictitious profit?—Undoubtedly.

Jamsetji Sorabji Colah, examined by Mr. Strangman, said he was an Inspector in the Income Tax office, and remembered receiving a list of persons, whose incomes he was told to ascertain. He searched the registers in his office, but could not find any of the names therein. The names were Ramchandra Sudashiv, P. Narayen Gopal, A. Atmaram Parab, Rungrao Ramchandra Hambarde, Tribhowan Balaji P. Narayen Gopal, &c.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mehta, witness admitted some persons evaded the income tax for about a year but were afterwards found out.

EVIDENCE OF THE AUDITOR.

Charles Gilbert Burby said he knew the first accused under the name of Meigiri. He made his acquaintance in the early part of 1898. He was then carrying on business as M. Hare & Co. as agent to the Deccan Bank. He wanted an auction clerk and witness got the place at Rs. 15 a month. He was employed about three months at that business. He remembered signing a balance-sheet of the Deccan Bank as auditor. The accused No. 1 told him that Bhashim the accountant had prepared the balance-sheet and he wanted witness to sign as auditor because he wanted an English name. Witness said he was not an accountant and refused to sign. Accused however said it was all right and made him sign. He promised that if the business succeeded he would give witness a permanent situation. The balance-sheet was dated 27th January 1898, but he signed it before that. Witness was then engaged as auction clerk. Afterwards accused gave him twenty rupees for signing. Shortly afterwards witness was dismissed. He signed the balance-sheet without looking at the books. Before he was employed as an auctions clerk he was a guard on the Madras railway and had no experience of accounts.

By Mr. Mehta: He never saw the books he was supposed to have audited in the office.

Did you realise then that you were doing a very dishonest thing?—No.

Do you realise it now?—Well I was obliged to do so.

But do you realise that you did a very dishonest thing?—Yes.

And you did it for the paltry sum of Rs. 20. Yes.

He was dismissed two or three weeks after he signed the balance, sheet. His name appeared in the pay-sheet for November, but it did not appear in December and January. He had'nt been paid for the latter months.

Still you consented to sign the balance-sheet?—Well he told me he would pay me in a lump. He has'nt paid me up to the present.

Further cross-examined witness admitted that when he went to the office he used to see Bhisham making up the accounts. Bhisham used to tell him to read out the items so that he could check them.

At this stage the court adjourned until 11 a.m. to-day.

THE ANTIQUITY OF TEETOTALISM.

MR. D. D. GILDER, one of the joint hon. secretaries of the Indian Temperance Association and the Bombay Temperance Council, delivered on Sunday last, under the auspices of the Theosophical Society, a lecture on the above subject. The lecturer began his subject by giving the story of a loving pair that agreed—only to disagree. So the Temperance Question was one on which people agreed to disagree. The temperance, i. e., the teetotal movement was spoken of as only one of recent origin; and the "Moderationists," by which term he called the advocates of moderate drinking, took refuge under the plea that the use of intoxicating liquors dated from very old times and went far back into remote antiquity. The temperance societies could boast of as ancient and honorable an ancestry as any in the world. Mr. Gilder then referred to Persia, the father-land of the Parsees. He quoted a passage from the Avesta which showed that the evil effects of alcohol had been recognised in very ancient times in Persia. The Jews were also prohibited the use of wines. Turning to India, the lecturer said that it was noteworthy that the moral teaching of Brahminism and Buddhism, two of the most widely diffused systems of religion, agreed in forbidding intoxicants. In China, too, the use of intoxicants was interdicted by the Emperor Yu, who lived 2300 B.C. The Greeks were not without similar ideas, Homer represents Hector as refusing the cup of strong drink offered to him by his mother. The Romans, too, prohibited the use of intoxicants by all women and by young men under 30. The Prophet of Islam too prohibits the use of wine in no uncertain terms. All these things proved that teetotalism was as old as the hills, and not a recent fad, as some described it in their ignorance. The lecturer then adduced some statistical tables bearing on the temperance question. The first table exhibited the composition of various food-stuffs and drinks. It proved the fallacy of the popular belief that because beer and stout and other spirituous liquors including wines were made from food-stuff, they must be foods. Messrs. W. and A. Gilbey, the famous wine-manufacturers, had published a book on "Wines," from which it was proved that a bottle of wine cost the manufacturers less than a penny. The money annually spent in America upon drink gave work to 286,066 men, whereas if the same sum were invested in any other industry, it would find work for 1,649,596 men! Another table was meant to show that the death-rate in the general hospitals in the United Kingdom and America was in direct ratio to the quantity of spirits consumed in each hospital, i.e., the death-rate was greatest where the consumption of spirits was greatest, and the death-rate was small, where the consumption was small. The lecturer concluded his remarks after drawing the attention of his audience to the mortality tables of Life Insurance Companies like the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution of London, the Sceptre Life Office, the Scottish Temperance Life Association of Edinburgh and the Australian Temperance and General Mutual Life Society of Melbourne all of which insure abstainers and general risks in two different sections. All these figures showed that the percentage of deaths in the abstainers' section was much lower than that in the general section. The customary vote of thanks brought the proceedings to a close.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Right Hon. Sir John Gorst, M, P., presided at the 53rd annual meeting of the above Association which was held recently. The report stated that during the year, 1,092 proposals were recived for the assurance of £947,040. The policies issued were 877 in number, assuring £698,841 and carrying premiums of £26,134. Re-assurances were effected with other companies for £162,018, at premiums of £5,270. Immediate, deferred and reversionary annuities, 27 in number were granted for £2,346 per annum, the consideration money received being £19,329 (less £158 for re-assurances) The total premium Income for the year was £268, 836, after deduction of re-assurance payments. The revenue from interest was £107,531, being at the rate of £3. 17s. 0d. per cent. (after deducting income tax), calculated upon the average funds of the year, invested and uninvested. The claims arising from the death of 462 persons assured under 532 polices were for the aggregate amount of £170,194, and were well within the amount expected. At the close of the year the total funds amounted to £2,859,735. Comparing this with the funds at the beginning of the year, an increase is shown of £133,397. The policies in force were 24,805 in number, assuring £8,572,384, including bonus additions (after deduction of re-assurances); and 198 securing annuites of £19,110 per annum. The valuation brings out a surplus of £108,500 (apart from the reserve fund of £52,439), which sum the directors have resolved to divide among the participating policyholders as compared with £98,430 on the last occasion. This divisible surplus of £108,500 will be sufficient to provide a uniform reversionary bonus at the rate of £1 7s 6d per cent per annum for the triennium in the temperance section and £1 5s per cent per annum in the general section; and four-fifths of these reversionary bonuses respectively in the case of Canadian participating policies. The bonus declared is on the same scale as that allotted at the last distribution of profits in 1897 and the members will not fail to observe that the Company's prosperity during the triennium has enabled the directors to make a larger distribution of surplus, and to reduce the rate of interest assumed in the valuation of the Home and Indian Polices—about five-sixths of the entire contracts—from 3 1-4 to 3 per cent. It is again evident that the profits of the triennium would have justified the distribution of a larger bonus; but the directors adhere to the policy, approved by the members in the past, of applying a portion of the total surplus realised towards the strengthening of the valuation reserves, The next valuation of the British Empire policies will be made as at the 31st December, 1901.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

THE CAUSATION OF MALARIA.

THE monthly general meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held at the Society's rooms on Wednesday evening; Major A. Alcock, Vice-President, in the chair. There was a large attendance of members.

Captain L. Rogers, I. M. S., read a paper on the relationship of drinking water, water-logging, and the distribution of "Anopheles" mosquitoes respectively to the prevalence of malaria north of Calcutta. The region dealt with is a strip of country on the banks of the Hughli river extending from Maniktola to Naihati. Dr. Rogers has had a large coloured map prepared of this district, in which the density of the malariously-stricken percentages of the population is shewn in various shades of colour. The method of discovering the presence of malaria in the people was an examination of their spleens. One result of Dr. Rogers' investigations seems to prove that the people who habitually use filtered water are freest from malaria, those that drink river water are the next best off, while those who drink tank water suffer most from fever. As regards water-logging, the results were more or less negative, the most water-logged localities shewing no excess of malaria over less water-logged places, in corelation with the results obtained from the drinking water. As regards the mosquito of the genus "Anopheles," the results of the enquiry also appear to be inconclusive, and Dr. Rogers points out that it is more than probable that mosquitoes are not the sole cause of malaria in Bengal as has been supposed to be the case by some authorities, though they may have something to do with it. "Anopheles" are found in almost all the large tanks around Calcutta examined by Dr. Rogers, as well as in small pools, drains, etc., so it seems hopeless to try to exterminate them. The paper will be published in full in the Journal of the Society, and will doubtless be read with great interest by everyone. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Rogers for his highly interesting paper.

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THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Huzara, Captain R. E. Haywood, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Chittagong, experienced heavy monsoon, hard squalls and heavy rain.—The s. s. Bombay, Captain L. J. Fraser, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta, met with fresh wind from South-West to North-West and moderate sea.—The s. s. Venus, Captain D. B. Marshall, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta had fair weather in the Bay of Bengal and strong weather at Cochin.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

Tuesday:—Barometer has risen slightly to briskly in Central Provinces and slightly on the East Coast and in East Bengal. Depression in the Bay has apparently crossed the coast into south of Chota Nagpur without developing further. It is a small and shallow depression with pressure less than a tenth of an inch in defect in central area. Winds have revisited to south at Saugor island and have increased slightly in strength and easterly winds are blowing in Gangetic Plain. Rain has been light to moderate in Burma and light in Bengal and on West Coast. Showers of rain have fallen in Upper India hills, East Punjab and West of North-Western Provinces. Good rain has fallen in Central Provinces and light showers have fallen in North Madras, Bombay Deccan, Central India and Rajputana. Pachmarhi has recorded three inches and amounts ranging from one to two inches are reported from Roorkee, Dehra, Dun, Sialkot, Mussooree, Simla, Ahmednagar, Akola, Amraoti, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Chaman and Hanamconda. Temperature is in large defect in Berar, and in slight to moderate defect in Central Provinces and Bombay Deccan. It is in considerable to large excess in North-Western Provinces, Rajputana, Ganjam and Central India.

Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. send us the following weather telegrams received this morning:—

Broach.—No rain. Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain, but uncertain.

Bhownagger.—Weather cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain.

Wadhwan.—Weather cloudy, but no rain.

Veeramgaum.—Weather bright. No sign of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba In.	Colaba Cts.
Previously registered	22	29	23	10	22	61	22	84
Tuesday, 10th July	0	55	0	75	0	56	0	13
Total	22	84	23	85	23	17	22	97
Total fall to July 10th 1899	21	85	22	66	27	89	24	91
Total fall to July 10th 1898	30	17	31	54	31	60	30	46

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	20	95
Tuesday, July 10th, 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	40
Total	21	35

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	27	49
Sunday, 8th July, 1900	0	30
Total	27	79

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	5	11
Sunday, 8th July 1900	0	0
Total	5	11
Total up to 8th July, 1899	21	66

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 10TH OF JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date
Lahore	29·511	E	4	109·6	78·1	86	0·17	0·39	—3·53
Sirsa	29·282	SE	3	109·3	83·1	68	...	0·61	—2·61
Delhi	29·471	Calm	7	99·2	78·0	87	0·38	2·78	—4·29
Agra	29·457	SE	5	103·5	87·4	67	...	1·51	—5·05
Cawnpore	29·465	ESE	3	102·9	85·5	72	...	2·04	...
Allahabad	29·460	ENE	12	101·6	85·2	69	...	0·52	—9·24
Jhansi	29·455	WSW	3	103·3	84·2	72	0·22	1·22	—8·37
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Karachi	29·483	SW	12	93·4	84·3	81	..	0·00	—1·25
Jeypore	29·489	Calm	4	105·7	81·1	72	0·36	1·32	—4·17
Ajmere	29·516	W	11	102·9	82·5	68	0·60	0·65	—3·93
Deesa	29·543	SW	15	98·6	82·6	67	..	0·60	—5·21
Ahmedabad	29·567	SSW	4	100·3	83·6	69	..	0·00	...
Bhuj	29·515	WSW	20	94·3	79·9	76	..	0·01	—3·69
Jamnagar	29·511	SSW	25	95·1	81·3	71	...	0·00	...
Rajkot	29·535	WSW	16	98·9	78·5	85	...	0·00	—9·16
Bhownagar Para	29·571	S	..	97·6	83·2	62	...	0·00	..
Veraval	29·553	SW	13	86·1	81·2	84	..	0·17	...
Neemuch	29·545	WSW	14	93·5	78·5	80	..	1·65	—5·25
Indore	29·578	NW	7	81·8	75·1	91	0·12	2·28	—7·26
Saugor	29·524	W	2	87·4	74·6	89	0·93	4·78	—7·07
Jubulpore	29·500	W	3	83·4	73·1	95	1·02	7·94	—7·19
Hoshangabad	29·569	SW	7	82·2	73·2	54	1·85	5·15	—7·54
Khandwa	29·592	W	12	84·2	72·1	91	1·75	4·82	—3·99
Raipur	29·487	W	8	85·3	75·1	92	0·71	14·02	+0·22
Nagpur	29·536	WSW	13	79·3	73·1	98	0·93	8·99	—4·82
Amraoti	29·584	W	21	77·1	69·8	95	1·09	5·44	—5·02
Akola	29·612	WSW	14	77·6	71·7	95	1·61	8·46	—0·18
Surat	29·594	SW	10	92·6	82·1	70	...	0·10	—16·09
Malegaon	29·634	WSW	12	91·4	73·6	74	0·37	2·73	—3·70
Bombay	29·645	WSW	19	85·4	81·5	88	0·17	23·05	—7·99
Poona	29·659	WSW	16	79·6	71·9	81	0·23	3·18	—3·85
Ahmednagar	29·656	W	8	75·8	69·4	88	0·95	8·60	...
Aurangabad	...	WSW	19	77·4	70·7	71	0·71	10·09	...
Sholapur	29·659	W	11	78·3	71·0	81	0·41	6·30	+0·30
Ratnagiri	29·678	WSW	8	84·9	78·9	87	0·25	45·55	+0·28
Belgaum	29·698	W	26	76·3	67·3	95	0·80	19·25	+6·78
Goa	29·706	WNW	17	84·0	76·9	85	0·63	48·24	...
Karwar	29·740	WSW	9	81·2	77·5	84	0·78	78·51	+25·61
Mangalore	29·779	Calm	4	85·3	74·9	92	0·31	50·40	+1·69
Calicut	29·797	N	8	81·7	75·0	92	0·2.	48·16	+4·81
Cochin	29·820	W	...	84·4	76·6	82	0·14	35·57	—0·56
Bangalore	29·779	WSW	16	81·7	66·3	87	...	3·53	—1·55
Secunderabad	29·613	W	15	78·6	69·5	86	0·81	7·76	+0·79
Masulipatam	29·625	WNW	11	94·1	76·6	77	...	4·04	—3·41
Bellary	29·683	W	16	90·2	76·3	55	...	1·07	—1·27
Cuddapah	29·682	NW	6	93·2	80·9	62	...	1·55	—3·79
Madras	29·704	SW	8	98·5	79·0	73	0·28	2·53	—0·65
Coimbatore	29·731	W	7	83·4	72·6	70	...	2·43	+0·64
Trichinopoly	29·728	WSW	12	98·6	80·8	51	...	1·96	—0·19
Negapatam	29·745	Calm	9	93·0	78·9	55	..	0·03	—2·36
Colombo	29·833	SSW	13	85·0	74·5	83	0·58	1·07	+1·36
Aden	29·692	S	9	95·3	85·3	67	...	0·00	—0·01

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·50 (22·87); G. T. H.=0·75 (23·57); St. G. H.=0·69 (22·92); C. P.=0·17 (23·05).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Nagpur, the pressure has changed by small amounts all over the country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south, Gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds at Allahabad and Raipur are cyclonic, while they are blowing from south-west and north-west in many other places. The force has been moderate to strong.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in Sind, the Punjab, the North-West Provinces Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and at most stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. The highest temperature in the shade was at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Hoshangabad (1·85"), Khandwa (1·75"), Akola (1·61") and Jubbulpore (1·02"), nearly an inch at Saugor, Nagpur and Ahmednagar, about three-quarters of an inch at Raipur, Aurangabad, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar and Secunderabad, about half an inch at Delhi, Ajmere, Malegaon, Sholapur and Colombo, about a quarter of an inch at Lahore, Jhansi, Poona, Madras, Calicut, Mangalore, Ratnagiri and Bombay, and light showers at Indore and Cochin.

The cyclonic circulation of winds at Allahabad and Raipur and the isobars indicate the existence of a small depression, the centre of which lies somewhere to the east-north-east of Raipur. The weather is therefore still unsettled in Berar and the Central Provinces, and rain is likely there and also in the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, on the Malabar Coast and in the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—JULY 9.

10 p.m.	82·9

TUESDAY.—JULY 10.

6 a.m.	82·4
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	85·6
4 p.m.	83·5

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10.

2 3-4 per cent Consols..........£99 13-16 plus 1-16
3 per cent Rentes ....£100 3-4 plus £1
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan....£103 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities.£63 3-16 plus 5-16
Bar Silver in London ....28 9-16 plus 1-8
Do in New York ..... 62 plus 3-4
Exchange on London at Paris.25·10—1
Do on New York.....4·86½ plus 1-8
Discount Bank of England...3 per cent. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills...2 3-4 per cent. plus 1-4
Do Indian Bank Bills ...3 1-2 per cent. plus 3-8

Bills on Calcutta Rs. 30,000, at 1s. 4d.

Freights—Cardiff to Bombay, via Canal, 19s. nominal.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened rather steadier this morning with only one buyer of Credits at 1s. 4 5-32d. for this and next mail who got the few bills offering. Bank Telegraphic was given 15th September to 15th October at 1s. 4d., at which rate Demand was available for all August to the end of the year; there was some enquiry for this mail at the rate but no seller could be found. Telegraphic is offered for August-September at 1s. 3 31-32d. and later to December at 1s. 4d. with a very limited enquiry.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s. 4 3-16d
Do. Francs, ready	169 3-4 to 1·70
Shanghai 30 days' sight	Rs. 196
Hongkong do.	„ 144
Japan do.	„ 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at 94-12, forward, improved to 94-13 and again declined to 94-9 but closed steady at 94-10. Ready Paper is 2 annas higher.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is quiet with little business passing. Tapti Valley shares have changed hands at 476 1-4, while some transactions are reported in Kemp's and Badham's at 371 and 138 respectively.

FREIGHTS.—The market is steady from sellers' point of view but with little offering. Seeds and Bone Meal have been booked in the Madagascar at 16s. for Havre for July.

COALS.—A re-sale of 6,000 tons Deshargur, January to December, 500 tons a month, has been sold at Rs. 15. A line of Bird's is reported at Rs. 14-4, for delivery this week, and a re-sale of Singarani, July to December, at Rs. 13-4.

WHEAT.—Rates are more or less unchanged for July at Rs. 5-6-6, and August to December at Rs. 5-9-6 with a somewhat quieter feeling.

New Crop, April May, the rate is one anna higher.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY.—Market quiet at unchanged rates.

CASTORSEED is firm at Rs. 40-8 with buyers, but few sellers.

LINSEED is also firm with a small business passing in bold grain at Rs. 10-12 and in small at Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 10-9.

RAPESEED.—The market is quieter and the demand has fallen off. Brown Cawnpore is quoted at Rs. 7-7 to Rs. 7-8 and Yellow at Rs. 7-14.

POPPYSEED.—Market is quiet at Rs. 8-11.

London quotes Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed 46s., July-August, Antwerp, sellers quiet. Linseed 59s. July-August, Antwerp, sellers steady.

COTTON.—The stronger advises received from the controlling markets this morning have not had much effect here either on ready cotton or on new crop. The enquiry still runs principally on Westerns and Fine Bengals, and for the latter rates are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher as this quality is scarce. Speculators are doing very little in the bazaar prices being as under:—

Good Broach	Rs. 223, March
F. G. Bengals	Rs. 193, Jany.

Sales at Colaba to-day are reported as 1,200 bales of which local mills bought 500 bales.

Bengal Fine, ready	Rs. 202 to Rs. 207
„ F.G. „	Rs. 195
Broach Fine „	Rs. 222
„ Good	Rs. 217

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats firm. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000 bales. Imports 11,000 bales. Surats 600 bales. Spot 6 2-32d. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

July	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
5·58	5·47	4·55	4·40
plus 6-64	plus 6-64	plus 6-64	plus 4-64

In New York—
Receipts at the Ports ....5,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain......................4,000 „
Do. Continent ....nil
Mid.-Uplands 10 1-4 plus 1-8
Futures, 9·79 plus 9
Do. do. 8·29 plus 8

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Sunday and Monday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	29
Barsee & Nugur	126
Total Oomra	155
Compta & Dharwar	24
Westerns	51
Bengals	262
Persian	31
Total	223

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and Monday :—

	Bales cwts.
Wheat	27,382 „
Linseed	2,004 „
Rapeseed	958 „
Gingellyseed	538 „
Poppyseed	1,764 „
Groundnuts	6 „
Castorseed	3,509 „
Rice	54,105 „
Myrabollams	475 „

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats firm.

Good Bhownugar 4 20-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	99 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	63 3-16
Bar Silver	28 9-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, JULY 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here yesterday morning.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Tientsin arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bombay arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental arrived here yesterday.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 9th inst.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left Hongkong, for Bombay, on the 10th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer China from Trieste left Aden, for Bombay, *via* Karachi, on the morning of the 10th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on the 19th inst.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,08,000	4,80,000	7,000	5,95,000
Or per mile of Railway	66	292	4	362
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	25,70,124	1,03,03,383	1,13,931	1,34,87,438
Total for 24 weeks	26,78,124	1,12,83,383	1,20,931	1,40,82,438
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,21,734	2,90,114	7,197	4,19,045
Per mile of Ry. do.	73	175	4	252
Total to corresponding date do.	30,97,625	76,95,409	1,40,043	1,09,33,077

Increase for the week ....Rs. 1 75,955
Do. to date .... „ 31,49,361

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COPEMAN—June 26, at Naini Tal, the wife of N W Copeman, Military Works, of twins (daughters).

HAWKINS—June 28, at Secunderabad, the wife of Percy Hawkins, P W D, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BOYCE—WILLIAMS—June 30, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev R M Kirwan, assisted by the Rev F Surridge, Harry Augustus Boyce, Captain R F A, son of late Lieut Boyce, I S C, to Minnie Gabrielle, eldest daughter of G R C Williams, Esq, I C S, Commissioner, Meerut Division.

DEATH.

BUDGE—June 30, at 14, Chowringhee, suddenly of heat apoplexy, Grace Emily Lindquist, the dearly loved wife of C G Budge, Bengal Pilot Service, aged 29.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1900.

THOSE who have seen our resume of the deplorable state of things in Guzerat will not accuse us of any disposition to underestimate the severity of the crisis in that Province. The outlook could scarcely be worse, seeing that in July the rains still hold off, the cattle imported to enable the cultivators to plough their fields in anticipation of the rain, are in their turn dying off for want of fodder. We referred to the accounts received from our correspondents of the misery of the poor people who, having striven to save one bullock out of a dozen, see it die, when they thought relief was at hand. We referred to Godhra, where breathing skeletons were kept alive by the self-sacrificing efforts of the famine officer who, at his own cost and that of his friends, provides them with food suited to their weak condition. We confess we were not prepared for the sweeping condemnation of every arrangement made by the Government and its officers, which appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* of the 20th June. The special correspondent of that paper, writing from Broach, on May 26, gives the writer's impression of the worst part of a province when going through its worst phase, consequent on the panic caused by an outbreak of cholera. What then happened is set down as a total breakdown of the famine machinery and the utter inadequacy of the arrangements contemplated to get the people back from the relief works to the fields on the arrival of the monsoon. We regret to say that the lurid sensationalism which mars an able appreciation of a given moment, happily brief, must convey to the English reader a one-sided and inaccurate view of the situation as a whole. It is quite true that when cholera broke out, the people fled from the works and camps in wild panic. Unhappily the panic was shared by nearly the whole of the subordinate native employes who fled, leaving the Europeans with few assistants. It is quite true that at Godhra the Collector and the medical officer, with few to help, had with their own hands to collect and dispose of the dead on the roads and in the neighbouring fields. The presentation of the circumstances which led up to this deplorable state of things is wholly misleading. It is asserted that the people were reduced to a state of semi-starvation, of harsh treatment dealt out to them by the "deterrent" element in the policy of the Bombay Government. This refers to the fact that when some of the men employed on the works, elected to do only half their tasks, they were paid half rates. It did not affect the gratuitous doles to women and children unable to work, and the reduced rates received by the men did not inconvenience them much. They eked out their rations with the allowance to the women and children.

The special correspondent does not trouble himself with small details of that kind; he prefers to moralise at large:—"There is a point at which relief becomes a greater evil than misery and privation, and in the mind of the Gujerati this point is reached when the wages on the works are kept down to the skeleton standard. It is too late to repair the damage now that the test has shown the people to be really and truly famine-stricken, and the 'buried hoards of grain and ornaments' (of which we never heard) to be figments of the Secretariat imagination. The rules have indeed been relaxed, but the people have lost confidence, and multitudes have been reduced to that awful state in which the body wastes and shrivels no matter how much food is put into the stomach. The finest wheat and the best champagne would be useless now. And on top of all this, a raging visitation of cholera is sweeping the country. Of this final catastrophe I can do no more than give you a colourless sketch. The kites and jackals are gorging themselves, and the air is thick with the stench of the dead, who are dying faster than they can be burned or buried." It is not true that the condition of the people is deteriorating. The death-rate is going down and has reached normal in some places. It is not the fact that the people have been deterred by harshness from going on the works. They are flocking thither and daily increasing in numbers. Nor is it true that the relief machinery has been thrown out of gear. The assertion that the people had lost confidence and that multitudes had been reduced to that awful state in which the body wastes and shrivels, is a flight of the imagination. On this point we much prefer the testimony of Miss Bernard who knows India. Her opinion was thus expressed:—"The people on the relief works look well and cheerful. There are, of course, emaciated people in the hospital, but there are such everywhere and at all times." Crowds of wanderers in places like Ahmedabad, mostly coming from Native States, bring unjust discredit on famine camps. They will not work, or even go to the poor-house until they are at death's door. We have had experience of that class of famine immigrants from the Native States, time and again in Bombay, during the last year. Dr. Klopsch encountered such wastrels when he arrived in Godhra. At the railway station a crowd of them surrounded him, asking for alms. He told them that if they would carry his luggage to the hotel, he would give them a rupee each. They rejected the proposal with indignation, saying they were not coolies. What they wanted was pice to get food.

"Now that the deluge has come," says the correspondent, "the Government are taking measures. Additional officers, recruited from all parts of India, have been poured into Guzerat, and the Commissioner, Mr. Lely, who is looked up to by the immigrants as their father and protector, has been granted something like a free hand." For the deluge, unfortunately, Guzerat has still to wait. It is quite true that when cholera made its appearance, additional officers were brought in from other parts of India, and vigorous measures were taken to check the outbreak with considerable success. With the tribute to Mr. Lely, we are in entire agreement. The suggestion is made that regiments of doctors and nurses should have been imported from England in anticipation of an epidemic which, after all, might not have broken out. Experience in the plague administration forbids us to believe that "half-a-dozen cheery, competent soldiers in every camp would have made all the difference between order and panic." That, indeed, might prove to be the case, but in a sense different to that intended by the writer. Such suggestions show a want of knowledge of Indian ways of looking at things, which is excusable in a stranger. But what is inexcusable is that a correspondent should tell the English people, who may take his words for gospel, that "Our Indian fellow-subjects, including some of the grandest races in the world, are doomed to die as the beasts that perish." This is picturesque writing gone mad.

AN anonymous correspondent in the columns of our Allahabad contemporary discusses the subject of Upper Burma as a country for white settlers. He says the climate is a delightful one for Europeans. There is no part of the year when outdoor work cannot be engaged in throughout the whole of the day, and with due precautions as to clothing and good housing there is absolutely no doubt that the climate is an exceedingly healthy and bracing one. At present the Shans and other hill people breed considerable numbers of cattle and ponies, but owing to the enormous extent of country and the sparseness of the population, the numbers produced are but a tithe of what the land would carry even in the populated districts, whereas many parts of the country are almost without any population at all. There is a large field for very varied enterprise. Planting, wheat-growing, culture of fruit and vegetables, stock and cattle-raising, sheep-growing and pony-breeding are all of them feasible in this country, and in many parts of it they could be combined. The writer does not content himself with the mere assertion of these facts. He weighs all the *pros* and *cons* for the benefit of the reader and shows him clearly what would fulfil his expectations and what would not. In the Chin hills there are, he says, high plateaus, suitable for cultivation, while lower localities abound which appear suitable from the point of view of space, soil, water, and drainage, for the cultivation of tea, coffee, wheat and rubber, as well as for the growth of European fruits, which have been already tried in these hills and found to do well. The country is, however, for the most part densely wooded, and a certain outlay of time and capital would necessarily have to be expended in clearing the ground, but no more than in most new districts either in Ceylon or India. Two advantages are evident, first that these hills are supplied with excellent water, streams, and small rivers intersecting them in all directions, some of the latter being navigable for country boats, and thus affording communication with the Irrawaddy. The country to the north in characteristics resembles the extreme north of Upper Burma. A large choice of locality with every kind and degree of altitude from a few hundred feet above sea level to 5,000, 6,000, and even 8,000 feet high is to be found comparatively within easy reach. The writer who would lead us to this happy land, however, is bound to admit that all is not milk and honey. The Chins have to be reckoned with, and they are "one of the most turbulent tribes of those whom it became our duty to overcome and disarm on our conquest, and there is a good deal of unrest amongst the hill people." The writer does not account that as of much importance since they have been disarmed, but at all events it would prevent the settler dying of ennui and occasionally give him a little wholesome, not to say, vigorous diversion. But it might also interfere with the local labour market and thus seriously affect the new settler's happiness. However as civilisation advances we are promised that the drawbacks shall disappear. It might be advisable to wait until they have taken a first step in that direction and on the strength of an anonymous communication we cannot yet advise any of our readers to trek to the country of the restless Chins, although the writer declares that it is to the pioneers of the movement that most profit will accrue, for the land which could now be obtained at a nominal cost will no doubt advance in value as time goes on. No doubt it will, but it will be worth more if to its attractions is added that of personal safety.

MR. J. E. O'CONOR, Director-General of Statistics, has prepared a valuable report giving in connected and convenient form a record of the conditions of the seasons for the past nine years. On examining the figures for Bombay and Sind, it needs little effort to realise that the lot of the cultivators has not been one continuous period of prosperity. They are more or less at the mercy of the weather, and have received more of its frowns than favours. The year 1891-92 was unfavourable, but ample amends were made by three full seasons in succession. In 1895-96 the crops were for the most part only fair, and the following year the yield was disastrous, especially in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Rajputana. These calamities absorbed the scanty resources of the agriculturists, and probably thousands were compelled to contract new financial liabilities in order to continue their existence. Cultivators received good outturns as the result of their labours in 1897-98 and 1898-99, but these were insufficient to enable them to regain their normal condition. The failure of the rains last year has brought terrible disaster, which is rendered the more overwhelming and complete by the impoverishment arising from previous lean years. With the exception of Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Burma, the crops were bad throughout India. The extent of land cultivated was much restricted, and where the crops did not absolutely fail, the yield was of the poorest in quantity and quality. In Bombay Presidency it is calculated that 55 per cent. of the area brought under cultivation did not produce anything, and it is rather doubtful if the yield of the remainder paid sufficient to pay working expenses. Linseed crops in famine areas were the worst ever recorded, being practically non-productive. The wheat produced in Bombay was only one-eighth of the harvest of the previous year; it was also deficient by 75 per cent. in Rajputana, 50 per cent. in the Central Provinces, and 33 per cent. in Central India. The loss in cotton production was over one million bales in Bombay; 150,000 in Berar; 80,000 in Hyderabad; 70,000 in Rajputana, and 60,000 in Central India. The falling-off was not quite so large in rape and mustard seed or in sesamum crops, but there was a deficiency of over 60,000 tons of groundnuts, which are extensively grown in Bombay Presidency. Up to the present the monsoon is anything but favourable to the famine area in Northern India, where privation is as widespread now as at any previous time. In addition, water supplies of every description are giving out, and the whole of this area is being ravaged by cholera. Altogether, the prospects are very discouraging.

THE crab is not usually associated with deception, and it will surprise most people to find that it passes its whole life in mimicry and deceit. An interesting article on the habits of crabs appears in the "Contemporary Review" from the pen of Mr. Matthias Dunn. All crabs simulate their surroundings. They can change from one colour to another, the writer suggesting that this is done by the eye, the nervous system acting on the will. According to their location, whether on land or in the sea, they imitate their environments, thus hiding from their enemies and gaining better opportunities of pouncing on living food. They cling to mimicry as the sheet anchor of life. They have the wonderful trick of assuming death in difficulties. Let man or their other enemies come upon them, however suddenly, they will instantly either fight, or mimic the departed. This often happens when after being caught in a shore seine, all their efforts to escape have failed, and they are drawn in on the beach. The assumption of death is their final act and is almost perfect; sometimes it takes the form of rigidity of limbs as if they were dying in a fit, and at other times a rag-like limpness as if life were gone. According to Mr. Dunn the lobster is a pugnacious creature. He is often compelled to fight for his food, but more frequently quarrels regarding the possession of a distractingly beautiful female. The writer thinks it possible a strict code of order and honour is observed among lobsters. The extent of injury in food combats is limited to the loss of a limb, but when the males are contending for the society of the best of the other sex the conflict is sanguinary and lasts until only one is left. Mr. Dunn points out that the largest crabs are found on the Devon and Cornish coasts, and they also weigh much heavier in proportion than the species found in other parts. The facts point to some kind of food as being the cause of the massive size of these creatures, and he suggests that some County Council or even Government should send an expert to examine into the question. Until the real cause be discovered we may surmise that the crossing of breeds makes for excellence, and if this be the case in crab culture as it certainly is in the combination of other superior with inferior races, an incalculable benefit may be conferred on the crab fisheries of Britain.

THE enquiry into the charges brought against the late managing agents of the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, Limited, was continued before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee and the same special jury yesterday. Four witnesses were called during the day—M. Bhashim Iyengar, accountant of the Bank at Madras, Mr. A. F. Ferguson, of Messrs. Ferguson and Irving, public accountants, Bombay, who had examined the books of the Corporation; Jamsetjee Sorabjee Colah, an Inspector in the Income Tax Office; and Charles Gilbert Barhy, who admitted that, at the request of the accused, he signed the balance-sheet of the Corporation for 1897 as correct without seeing any of the account books. He signed it as auditor for a consideration of Rs. 20. He did not then realise that he did a dishonest thing although he did so now. The trial will be resumed to-day.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of June 1900 were;—1898, Rs. 15,18,84,000; 1899, Rs. 18,22,33,000; and 1900, Rs. 13,13,10,000.

COLONEL JACOB, R. E., Chief Engineer, Punjab, retires on pension on the 12th instant.

CAPTAIN MUDGE, West Surrey Regiment, has taken over charge as Station Staff Officer, Mian Mir.

SIR CHARLES LESLIE, Colonel on the Staff, Cawnpore, officiates in Command of the Allahabad districts.

THE Central Committee of the Pasteur Institute of India have decided, with regard to the question of charges for treatment at the Institute at Kasauli, that at present all treatment be gratis.

THE total mortality reported in Calcutta on Friday was 49. The number of plague cases reported was ten, and deaths nine. There were four fresh cases of plague and three deaths only reported on Saturday, the total mortality was 67.

A FEW Waziris attacked some unarmed men of the 4th Sikhs near Miran Shah post at about 5-30 a.m. on the morning of the 4th instant. One havildar was killed, and two sepoys wounded. One Waziri was killed, one wounded and three arrested.

CAPTAIN DREYFUS is still at the Villa Hauterive, at Coligny, near Geneva. There is a wonderful improvement in his appearance since his freedom; he seems to have quite regained his normal state of health, which it was at one time feared would be impossible.

IN connection with the statement issued by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, it is interesting to note that the reserve of silver on the 7th instant was about two lakhs more than it was at the time of the last statement. The total silver reserve was Rs. 7,03,63,359 and in gold Rs. 12,72,78,445.

IN forwarding a protest to the Municipality against the proposed extra taxes, the Punjab Trades Association state they are of opinion that the climax of taxation in Simla has been reached, and that the Committee should make a firm stand against encroachments on their constitutional rights by the Punjab Government. They suggested that luxuries, viz., jewellery, musical instruments, books, leather goods, now free, should be taxed, and oppose the suggested tax on artisans as being a direct tax on European firms. The matter has now been postponed till the revised octroi schedule is received from Government.

THE following business will be placed before the Punjab Legislative Council, at the meeting to be held at Simla on Saturday, the 14th instant:—The Hon'ble Mr. Fanshawe will present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the better preservation and protection of certain portions of the territories of the Punjab situate within or adjacent to the Siwalik Mountain Range, or affected, or liable to be affected, by the action of streams and torrents, such as are commonly called chos, flowing through or from, or by the deboisement of forests within that range, and will move certain amendments, and that the Bill, as amended, be passed; the Hon'ble Mr. J. Wilson will introduce a Bill to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891, and will move that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon; the Hon'ble Mr. Tupper will introduce a Bill to amend Section 8 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, and will move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee; he will also move that the Hon'ble Mr. Wilson be added to the Select Committee appointed to consider the Sindh Sagar Doab Colonisation Bill, vice the Hon'ble Mr. Beresford.

BERI-BERI has ravaged portions of India and puzzled the doctors for so many years, writes the "Pioneer," that hints of a possible explanation of the disease, from whatever quarter they come, must be heartily welcomed. The suggestion offered by Mr. Charles Hose, of the Sarawak Civil Service, is certainly worth investigation. Some time ago Mr. Hose was himself attacked by the disease, and being of an inquiring turn of mind, he sought in the general conditions in which he was living at the time for an explanation of the attack. He does not assert that he has established beyond dispute the main cause of the disorder, but he has been able to convince several leading scientific authorities that he has hit upon a promising line of investigation. At the time he was struck down with the disease, Mr. Hose was travelling in a very damp jungle, and lived largely upon mouldy rice. By careful investigation Mr. Hose satisfied himself that the disease was most probably traceable to the rice. He found that, after being kept in bags in a damp climate for a considerable time, rice developed a fungoid growth, and he contends that this fungus is the means by which the poison is introduced into the human system. The scientific authorities, to whom Mr. Hose submitted his investigations were most impressed by his experiments upon monkeys. Two monkeys were fed with mouldy rice for some time and both developed some of the characteristic features of beri-beri. Further experiments will be made, and if Mr. Hose's theories prove correct, a great stride will have been made towards fighting the disease.

A BOY at Cheltenham College promises to rival the performance that young Collins, of Clifton College, accomplished last year. His name is M. G. Salter, and he last month reached the age of 13. In a match between Cheltenham College Juniors and Leconfield he made 2?8 not out, and was batting from 2-30 to 6-45, with the exception of about a quarter of an hour when play was stopped by rain. A few days previously he had scored 192 not out.

YELLOW fever has broken out at Bathurst, and the British African steamers have ceased calling there. This, coupled with the recrudescence of the epidemic in Senegal, is likely to have a damaging effect upon trade. It is to be hoped that it will not spread further southwards. Those interested recall with apprehension the ravages of the mysterious malady, which the French authorities persistently called yellow fever and the captains of British steamers bubonic plague, on the West African coast last year, when four-fifths of the Europeans in Grand Bassam died from the disease.

A YEAR ago a proposal was put forward within the Wesleyan Church for the establishment of a theological college at Oxford. This movement had the strong support of the more liberal section, notably the more cultured among the young ministers, who wished to have a sort of Wesleyan "Mansfield" at Oxford. They so far succeeded as to get a select committee of experts to consider the proposal. But the official elements are hostile to the Oxford project and will recommend the forthcoming Wesleyan Conference simply to strengthen the tutorial staff at three of the colleges—Richmond, Headingley, and Wandsworth—by the appointment of an additional minister whose special work will be classics and mathematics. Didsbury College has such an appointment already

THE Holy Synod of Russia has issued a secret ukase excommunicating Count Tolstoi on account of his novel, "The Resurrection." It declares that the Count has shown himself clearly and plainly to be an enemy of the Orthodox Christian Church. The one God in three persons he does not acknowledge. The second person of the Trinity, God's son, he calls a simple human being. He distorts the sacred text of the Gospel, finds fault with the Holy Church, calling it a human arrangement, condemns the hierarchy of the Church, and derides the Holy Sacrament and usages of the Holy Orthodox Church. Thus the celebration of Mass of the soul of Count Leo Tolstoi in case he dies without repentance and without reconciling himself, is forbidden.

THE London Central Railway is now finished, and is running experimentally without passengers. The great engine-house at Shepherd's Bush is in apple-pie order; the engines are working with the utmost smoothness and efficiency and the service of trains is regularly plying from end to end, keeping excellent time. The Board of Trade has not yet made its final inspection: but in the laying of the lines in its system of interlocking points and signals, and all other details, it is quite certain, that all requirements have been met, and on the 27th of this month the line will be formally opened by the Prince of Wales. The carriages have been built for first and second-class, but it has been decided, after all, that there shall be only one class and only one fare—twopence any distance.

AS FULHAM has been an episcopal residence for so long, the Palace must in its history have contained many curiosities, but surely one of the oddest was a prize for lying. The story is taken from "The New Quarterly Magazine," and is to the effect that Bishop Porteus riding through Coggleshall, in Essex, and seeing a crowd, asked what was the cause, and was told that the annual lying competition for the prize of a whetstone was to be held. The Bishop, greatly shocked, drove to the place of assembly, and addressed the gathering on the wickedness of lying, adding that he himself had never told a lie in his life. The umpires at once awarded the prize to the Bishop, and had the whetstone placed in his carriage. The incident afterwards struck his sense of humour, and he was said to have had the stone placed over the fireplace in his dining-room. Can it be there still?

A SOMEWHAT unseemly controversy which raged in America on the question as to which Admiral belonged the honour of destroying the Spanish fleet at Santiago de Cuba has at last been settled by a decision of the Court of Claims at Washington. It will be remembered that Admiral Sampson was cruising some distance away when Admiral Cervera made his dash for freedom. The flagship New York, however, joined in the chase, and owing to her superior speed, caught up the other vessels of the squadron under Admiral Schley, and was in time to give the coup-de-grace to the ill-fated Spaniards. The Court decided yesterday that Admiral Sampson commanded during the battle, that his vessel took part in it, and that the Spanish squadron was inferior to the American. This means that Admiral Sampson gets the prize-money awarded to a commander, but that the amount is smaller than it would have been had the Spanish fleet been superior in strength. Admiral Sampson thus gets both moral and material reward.

DEATH, which has been so busy of late among the inhabitants of the *Zoo*, has claimed as its victims half-a-dozen of what are perhaps the rarest and most interesting specimens which have found their way to Regents Park for many years past. These are the Kentucky blind fish, which are supposed to have been exhibited in Europe on one previous occasion only, when five were placed in the Zoological Gardens in Dublin, exactly thirty years ago. Like those which were recently shown in London, they soon succumbed, in that case to a fungoid growth which frequently attacks the bodies of certain fishes. As its name indicates, the fish loses all visual power through a life spent in water to which no ray of light ever penetrates. In contrast with this deficiency, the senses of touch and hearing are abnormally acute.

TELEGRAMS.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

CHINESE REPORTS MISTRUSTED.

LONDON, JULY 10.

There is a growing disposition to question the accuracy of the reassuring Chinese official reports, the latest of which says that the Empress resumed power on the 30th June and sent despatches to the Viceroys ordering them to protect foreigners at all costs.

The newspapers ask why nothing comes from the Legations if the situation has improved.

CONFLICTING REPORTS FROM CHINA.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The reports from China continue to be conflicting.

The report that the foreigners had captured the Native City at Tientsin is apparently incorrect.

The sole source of the reassuring news from Peking is Sheng, the Taotai of Shanghai, whose attitude has hitherto been ambiguous.

DESERTION OF NATIVE CHINESE TROOPS.

It is reported that a force of native troops sent under a German officer to suppress a disturbance at Kiaochau has deserted with their rifles and ammunition.

THE QUESTION OF THE JAPANESE FORCE FOR CHINA.

LONDON, JULY 10.

It is declared at St. Petersburg that Russia sets no limit on the number of troops Japan sends to China, but on condition that this in nowise constitutes a mandate placing Japan in a privileged position.

FURTHER FIGHTING EXPECTED AT TIENTSIN.

Mr. Brodrick, in the Commons last night, said that reports from Tientsin show that further fighting is expected at any moment, but that no doubt the allied forces would maintain their position.

Further naval forces, he said, were being sent to the Yangtse to maintain order.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

ANOTHER ATTACK ON TIENTSIN.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Chinese attacked the settlement at Tientsin on the 4th instant and were repulsed with a loss to the allies of 30 men.

The twelve-pounder guns of H. M. S. Terrible shelled and silenced the Chinese guns which were menacing the settlement.

Admiral Seymour has ordered up two four-inch guns from the Algerine.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CHINA.

Mr. Brodrick, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that reinforcements of men and ships were on the way to China, and that Government were quite prepared to take any action necessitated by the situation.

GERMAN SQUADRON FOR CHINA.

The special German Squadron for China has sailed from Kiel.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION FROM INDIA.

The transport Nerbudda has arrived at Hongkong from Calcutta, and only lost one mule on the voyage.

MORE INDIAN OFFICERS FOR CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

The following Officers proceed direct from Home to join their Regiments in China :—Captain Smith, 2nd Bengal Infantry ; and Lieutenants Earle, 14th Bengal Infantry; Nicholson and O'Reilly, 3rd Madras Infantry ; and Chenevix-Trench and Woodhouse, 26th Bombay Infantry.

It has been arranged to send three months' supplies of fodder for the China Force from India.

It has been decided regarding officers of British service accompanying the China Force that those on Staff will receive Indian pay, while those attached to batteries and others will receive English pay.

CHOLERA IN THE COOLIE CORPS.

Several cholera cases have been reported in the second Coolie Corps since it left Rawalpindi. Orders, therefore, have been issued to detrain the Corps and segregate it at Aligarh. It will not proceed further until no cholera cases occur for ten days.

ACTIVITY IN BOMBAY.

The work of fitting the transports Nowshera and Carthage is fairly in progress. The s.s. Islanda made a rapid discharge of cargo, which was finished yesterday. The work of fitting her as a transport commenced yesterday morning. The vessel is timed to sail on the 14th instant, with the first cooly corps. To-day she will be moved to the jetty shed, when the provisions and stores will be shipped. The Carthage also will take in her provisions and stores to-day. The Commissariat staff at the jetty shed is actively engaged under Lieut King and Conductor Joyce, in carrying out the arrangements for supplies. A large quantity of provisions and other articles are daily arriving at the jetty shed. Yesterday 1,493 bales of fodder arrived from Kirkee, and they are at present stowed in H shed. Captain Goodridge, R. N., Director, Royal Indian Marine, and Mr. Watson, Chief Constructor, visited all the three transports, now lying in the Docks and saw the work of fitting up in progress. The transport Islanda will sail fo China from the jetty shed, Prince's Dock, on the 14th instant, with No. 1 Cooly Corps and Section A of No. 54 Native Field Hospital. Two special trains with the Cooly Corps and the section of the Hospital will leave Deolali on the evening of the 13th and will arrive at the Prince's Dock at 5-40 and 6 o'clock respectively next morning.

The "C" Battery, now stationed at Mhow and the 4th Queen's Own Hussars at present at Bangalore, are under orders to proceed to China. Sergeant Lidane, who was attached to the Commissariat Department in Bombay, has received orders to proceed immediately to Mhow, and take charge of the victualling of the Battery.

It is notified for information that the transports Carthage and Nowshera will sail from the Prince's Dock, for China, on the 15th instant. The Carthage will convey the 2nd Infantry Brigade Staff, the hospital ship's establishment, the head-quarters and half battalion of 1st Battalion 4th Gurkhas and the Brigade supply column. The Nowshera conveys the other half Battalion of the 4th Gurkhas, B Section, of No. 63 Native Field Hospital and No. 2 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners. These units will be embarked under the following arrangements :—The section of No. 66 N. F. Hospital from Bangalore will arrive at the Prince's Dock, at about 5 a. m., on the 15th instant. The 1-4 Gurkhas will leave Deolali on the evening of the 14th in two special trains timed to arrive at the jetty shed at 5-40 and 5 a. m. on next day. The 2nd Infantry Brigade Staff now in Bombay will be at the jetty shed, Prince's Dock, at 7-30 a. m., on the 15th July, also the establishment for the hospital ship.

There is a general feeling in Simla, says the Lahore paper, consequent on the news from China, that the Home authorities will immediately ask that more troops may be sent from India.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

SORRY PLIGHT OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The 800 British prisoners who were lately released and arrived in Natal state that they suffered intensely from cold and starvation and that the Boers appropriated their uniforms giving them ragged clothes in exchange.

RACIAL BITTERNESS AT THE CAPE.

Racial bitterness at the Cape is increasing.

BOERS SHORT OF SUPPLIES.

The release of the 800 British prisoners (Yeomanry and Derbyshire Militia) lately is regarded as indicative of the shortness of Boer supplies.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

LONDON, JULY 10.

All the enemy's positions round Senekal have been evacuated. The enemy have mostly retired towards Ficksburg which is significant evidence of the pressure brought to bear on them by the British encircling movement.

FREE STATE OFFICIALS SURRENDERING.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The State Secretary and the State Attorney of the Orange Free State surrendered themselves at Heilbron yesterday.

THE INDIAN ORDNANCE FIELD PARK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

An acknowledgment has been put on record by the Government of India of the services rendered, under exceptionally trying circumstances, by Major Mahon and the establishment of the Indian Ordnance Field Park, which has now returned to India from Natal.

THE BOER PRISONERS.

The authorities in South Africa have reported that the Boer prisoners are unlikely to be sent to Ceylon just yet.

THE ASHANTI REBELLION.

The latest news from Ashanti states that Colonel Burroughs failed to capture the town of Kokofu, losing a Lieutenant and five killed and 52 wounded.

He has now joined Colonel Willcocks who is advancing on Bekwai.—*Reuter*.

TROOPS FOR ASHANTI.

The heavy pressure of work on the Indian Marine authorities by the crisis in China has been increased by orders, which the Director has received, to engage a steamer to convey 500 men for Ashanti. The British India steamer Dwarka, which runs between Karachi and Bombay, has been chartered to convey 500 men of the British Central African Corps, now stationed at Berbera, to Accra. The Dwarka was surveyed yesterday evening by the combined military and marine authorities. The vessel under the command of Captain J. W. Livingstone will sail to-day for Berbera, where she will embark the men for conveyance to Accra. The Dwarka is a fine boat and being a fast vessel was, in January last, placed at the disposal of Government to convey Generals Tucker, Macdonald, Nicholson and staff to South Africa.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION

Royal assent has been given to Australian Federation.—*Reuter*.

GOVERNMENT AND PLAGUE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY, 10.

An additional grant of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned by the Government of India to Poona and Kirkee Cantonment funds during the current year in connection with plague operations.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

A change has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State in the conditions under which campaign pensions are granted to old soldiers of the Company's service. Hitherto these pensions have been confined to old soldiers in necessitous circumstances who served through a campaign prior to 1860 and had also put in ten years' service with the colours. Now the condition as regards ten years' service is abolished, and old soldiers who fulfil the other conditions are made eligible irrespective of the length of their service.

The Government of India have sanctioned the construction of a siding to connect the station hospital at Deolali with the railway station for the convenience of invalids.

Lieutenant Grove becomes Adjutant, 1st Cheshires, vice Martin Leake, tenure expiring.

It is understood that the East Yorshire Regiment will stand fast for the present at Belgaum.

CHARGES AGAINST AN ADMINISTRATOR.

KOLHAPUR, JULY 10.

A departmental inquiry into the alleged extortion case has been opened before Colonel Sealy. Messrs. Rashingkar and Sohoni, pleaders, are watching the defence. There are no pleaders for the complainant.

FAMINE RELIEF.

MORE HELP FROM AMERICA.

BARODA, JULY 10.

The "New York Christian Herald" has cabled another one hundred thousand dollars for famine relief.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE MISSIONARY MOVEMENT AND ITS INFLUENCE.

LORD CURZON'S OPINION.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

SUCH is the history of the circumstances under which the Christian missionaries have gained a foothold in the interior of the Chinese Empire. If the Chinese, with their ingrained disposition to accept facts, have forgotten alike the duplicity of the foreigner and their own humiliation, nevertheless the presence of the missionaries is a testimony to the continued ascendency of an alien Power, still maintained, as it was originally introduced, by force: as such the Chinese, who dislike all foreigners, regard the missionaries in particular with an intense aversion, considering them the agents of a policy which has been and is forced upon them in opposition both to the interests of the Government, the sentiments of the literati, and the convictions of the people. A converse illustration, minus the stimulus of the "odium theologicum," is supplied by the detestation with which the Chinese immigrant is himself elsewhere regarded by the white man, by the Australian in Sidney, or the American in San Francisco.

Nor is this impression diminished by the attitude of the missionaries themselves, many of whom, though they buckle on their armour as the soldiers of Christ, remember only in times of peril that they are citizens of this or that empire or republic, and clamour for a gunboat with which to insure respect for the Gospel. To this too ready appeal to the physical sanction of a national flag there are many honourable exceptions—men who carry their lives in their hands, and uncomplainingly submit to indignities which they have undertaken to endure in a higher cause than that of their nationality. Nevertheless, the presence of the missionary bodies as a whole in the country is a constant anxiety to the Legations, by whom in the last resort their interests, resting as they do upon treaties, must be defended ; and is equally distasteful to the Chinese Government, which frequently finds itself called upon to reprimand a native official or to punish a local community at the cost of great odium to itself. This is the explanation of the extreme reluctance exhibited, as a rule, by the central authority in bringing them to justice the notorious authors of calumny or outrage. The secret sympathies of the people are behind the malefactor ; and the Government feels that it may be straining a bond of allegiance, which already, in the case of many of the outlying provinces, is stretched almost to the point of rupture.

In some districts the unpopularity of the missionaries *has* been increased by the special privileges which they are disposed to claim on behalf of native converts engaged in litigation or other disputes ; and by their interference in the civil affairs of the neighbourhood in which they reside. Just as in Southern India, many a native becomes a Christian in order to get a situation as a servant or a clerk, so in China it not infrequently happens that a rowdy character will suddenly find salvation for the sake of the material advantages or protection which it may be expected to confer upon him.

But to the thoughtful Chinaman's eye, penetrating a little below the surface, the real political danger is more deeply rooted than any such superficial symptoms might appear to suggest. He sees no missionary enterprise the existence of an insidious "imperium in imperio," of a secret society hostile to the commonwealth, of damage and detriment to the State. He remembers that the most frightful visitation which China has suffered in modern times, the Taiping rebellion, by which over 20,000,000 of her people perished, was in its inception a Christian movement, led by a Christian convert, and projected to Christianise his countrymen ; and with these experiences before him he may well feel qualms at any signs of increasing missionary influence. In the case of French missions with whom as Roman Catholics I have not here been dealing, there is an additional ground for mistrust : for the Chinese see that the French Government is here engaged in forcing upon them the very men and the self-same religion whom it has sought to expel from its own land—an act of duplicity which in their minds can only mask some dark political cabal

It is sometimes said, by missionary champions, that of the recurring outbreaks against them, the missionaries, though the victims are commonly not the cause ; the movement being in reality a deep-seated plot concocted by political malcontents to embroil either the Provincial with the Imperial Government, or the latter with Foreign Powers. How far this is the case there exist few means of accurately determining. But the plea is believed by those who know best to be destitute of validity, though there are obvious reasons for its encouragement by the Tsungli-Yamen, who can thereby plead internal disorder as an excuse for their own responsibility.

Finally, there are the practical charges brought against the work, arising partly from the missionaries' own conduct, partly from the gross superstitions of the people. Of the former character are the allegations that are so frequently made not without apparent justification, about the personnel and surroundings of the missions, particularly in the Treaty Ports, about the lack of personal aptitudes inseparable from a career, that has already in some cases, especially in that of the American missionaries, come to be regarded as a profession, and about the well-appointed houses, the comfortable manner of living, the summer exodus to the hills, the domestic engrossments and large families, which, strange to say, are encouraged by a liberal subsidy from the parent society for each new arrival in the missionary nursery.

Another source of misunderstanding is the constant-increasing employment of women, and particularly of unmarried women, by the missionary bodies. A steamer rarely sails from the American shores for Yokohama without carrying a bevy of young girls, fresh from the schoolroom or the seminary, who, with the impulsive innocence of youth, are about to devote their young lives and energies to what they conceive to be the noblest of purposes in Japan or China. A scarcely inferior stream of female recruitment flows in from the United Kingdom and the Colonies. Now I do not say that the work of the female missionary is thrown away, or that there may not be cases in which her devotion reaps an ample harvest. Neither do I presume for one moment to question the honest self-sacrifice of the act ; but I do say that in a country like China where, on the one hand, very different notions of the emancipation of women prevail from those to which we are accustomed, and on the other hand an element of almost brutal coarseness enters largely into the composition of the native character—the institution of sisterhoods, planted alongside of male establishment, the spectacle of unmarried persons of both sexes residing and working together, both in public and in private, and of girls making long journeys into the interior without responsible escort, are sources of a misunderstanding at which the pure-minded may afford to scoff, but which in many cases has more to do with anti-missionary feeling in China than any amount of national hostility or doctrinal antagonism. Only last year, at the remote inland town of Kueihwa-cheng, a friend of mine encountered a missionary community consisting of one male and of twenty Swedish girls. The propaganda of the latter consisted in parading the streets and singing hymns to the beating of tambourines and guitars. The society that had committed the outrage of sending out these innocent girls only allowed them dols. 200, or £27 10s. a year a piece for board, lodging, and clothing. As a consequence they were destitute of the smallest comforts of life, and could not even perform their toilette without the impertinent eyes of Chinamen being directed upon them through the paper screens. Can anything more futile than such an enterprise be conceived, or more culpable ?

To the same class of preventable sources of mischief belong the charges of arrogance and tactlessness that are sometimes levelled against the missionaries in their selections of sites for churches or private dwellings. To the European an elevation or commanding site is always, both for picturesque and sanitary reasons, preferable to a lower position ; while for purposes of privacy or protection, a high enclosure wall is superior to a low one. But to the Chinaman, with his extraordinary ideas about the "fengshui," or Spirits of Air and Water, and his geomantic superstitions, a building in an elevated situation appears to have an effect like the "evil eye" and is a source of genuine suspicion and alarm ; while anything appertaining to secrecy suggests to his depraved imagination the ambiguous character of Eleusinian mysteries. It is strange that missionaries of all sects and creeds seem to be quite unable to resist these easily surmounted temptations. At Tokio, in Japan, the most commanding edifice in the entire city is the Russian Cathedral, that crowns one of its timbered heights. At Canton the twin towers of the French Gothic Cathedral, erected under circumstances that should bring blush to every Christian's cheek, may be seen for miles across the level country. At Peking one of the French Cathedrals, the Peitang, actually overlooked the sacrosanct enclosure of the Forbidden City ; until at length, after prolonged negotiations, and the gift of a superior site elsewhere the French authorities were pursuaded to acquiesce in its removal.

Another source of friction between the missionaries and the Chinese is the refusal of the native converts made by the former to contribute to the expenses of the numerous semi-religious festivals that form such an important factor in the social life of China. A certain quota is demanded from every Chinese family towards these periodical ceremonies ; and the more converts there are in the town or locality, the more the unconverted have to pay. The exemption of the Christian proselytes from claims of this kind has been more or less recognised by the Chinese Government, but no official sanction can avert the social ostracism, that is the local penalty of refusal. The name of the defaulter is removed from the family register, and he is debarred from participating in all the advantages conferred by the institution of clan life in China.

(To be continued.)

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A NEW BILL.

A BILL, together with the statement of objects and reasons accompanying it, is published in accordance with Rule 22 of the Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations. It it entitled Bill No. V of 1900. A Bill to amend the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876 (Bombay Act III of 1876).

This is a Bill to amend the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876. In clause I it is proposed to correct the reference to the Code of Civil Procedure so as to bring it up to date.

The second clause is to give power to appoint joint Mamlatdars to try cases referred to them by Mamlatdars.

The Mamlatdars' Courts Act, Bombay Act III, of 1876, gives to Mamlatdars *inter alia* summary powers to give immediate possession of agricultural lands on the determination of a tenancy by efflux of time. The attention of Government has been drawn to frequent cases in which the exercise of these summary powers has been known to cause great hardship to agricultural tenants, who are evicted either at or before harvest time, without any compensation for the crops they may have raised on the land. The hardship is especially great in cases where the tenant, often ignorant and in debt to the landlord, has been under a belief or expectation that his tenancy would be renewed and has, in consequence of such impression sown crops on the land. Such an impression may be mistaken and incapable of any legal justification, but the hardship is none the less real. The Mamlatdar's Courts Act does not provide the Mamlatdar in such cases with any express power to deal equitably with growing or standing crops, so as to defer delivery of possession, either until compensation has been paid to the tenant or until the crop has been removed by him. It is proposed, therefore, to give him this equitable power by clause 4 of the Bill. The proviso proposed to be inserted in section 17 of the Act by clause 4 of the Bill, has been adapted, with some necessary modifications, from the provisions of Rules 80 and 81 on page 46 of the Bombay High Court Civil Circulars, regarding the practice generally followed in civil cases, when there is a crop on the land of which possession has been awarded.

By clause 5 words are introduced into section 18 of the Act, so as to make it clear that the Mamlatdar's decision in regard to the title to or valuation of a crop is not conclusive in the Civil Court.

The point just mentioned is the most important amendment which this Bill proposes to make. Clause 3 of the Bill would enable the Governor in Council in such municipal areas as might be notified from time to time, to exclude from the cognizance of the Mamlatdars's Courts all disputes relating to the possession of house property in such areas. This amendment is held to be desirable on the ground that such disputes can be more appropriately and conveniently disposed of by the Subordinate Judges, and that such a course would afford some relief to the overworked Mamlatdar.

Clause 6 proposes to add two new sections to the Act, New section 21 A would provide that no suit can be brought in a Mamlatdar's Court against Government or against any Government officer in respect of acts purporting to be done by any such officer in his official capacity. It is desirable to avoid the inconvenience to the public administration, of Government officers being summoned to a Mamlatdar's Court to justify or defend their official acts, and it appears anomalous that question concerning the action of Government or of the administration should be decided in the summary way provided by the Act. The ordinary Courts of law are open to persons who are aggrieved by administrative acts, and the Civil Procedure Code has provided (section 424), that notice must be given previous to the institution of a suit against Government or against a public officer in respect of his official acts. On these grounds, therefore, and on the analogy of section 9 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, it is proposed to restrict the action of Mamlatdars' courts in the manner indicated.

New section 21 B is of formal character and proposes to give to the Sadar Court in Sind that revisional jurisdiction over decisions passed under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act which is already exercised by the Bombay High Court in the Presidency proper, and which it appears desirable should equally be exercised by the highest Courts of Justice in the Province of Sind. In the Full Bench decision of "Shiva Nathaji v, Jema Kashinath (I. L. R., 7 Bom., 341) the High Court has held that it exercises this visitatorial power under section 5, clause 2, of Regulation II, of 1827, and the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., chapter 104, section 9, and that this power is not exercised under the extraordinary jurisdiction granted by the general provisions of section 622, Civil Procedure Code. It would, therefore, follow the that Sadar Cour, in Sind, which was not contemplated either by Regulation II of 1827, or the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., chapter 104, has no revisional jurisdiction over the decisions of Mamlatdars or Mukhtyarkars, as they are styled in the Province of Sind. This view has also been taken by the Sadar Court itself. It appears, therefore, to be necessary by express enactment to invest the Sadar Court in Sind with the power in question.

APPRECIATED AND FORGOTTEN,

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the subjoined two cuttings, the former from the "Japan Weekly Times" of June 2, and the latter from the "Calcutta Gazette" of July 4.

Miss Riki Wakayama is the name of a young girl of fifteen years, living in the village of Totsuka in the suburbs, whose devoted conduct toward her parents has just been officially rewarded by the Governor of Tokyo-fu, the ceremony of handing her the diploma of praise and a certain sum of money taking place yesterday (Saturday). In the days of her babyhood her family were living in a fair way ; indeed her father is a man of education being a holder of a decoration which was given him after the civil war of twenty-three years ago. But subsequently fortune began to turn against them, when they moved to the place above named from Mito city where they had originally lived. By the time Riki had entered on her sixth year, the family had become so reduced in their circumstances that the father had to pull a *jinriksha* to earn them a living, and to make things worse, the mother became about the same time a helpless invalid, having contracted incurable rheumatism. From that time onward for nine long years, Riki remained the ever-constant nurse and companion of her mother, and a little housekeeper and a kitchen maid during her father's absence, always denying to herself first childish and then girlish pastimes both indoors and out of doors, which even in the midst of utter poverty are generally sought after by the young in the growing period of life. There was a delicacy her mother always liked, and she went many a time several miles to fetch it for her. Her mother's pain increased and she often sat up whole nights, robbing herself of needed sleep after a hard day's work. Her mother's smile was hers and everything hers was her mother's—her only wish being that her mother might recover. But heaven decreed that the mother must not, and she died on the 11thd of last January. Riki's heart was broken, but she must now live for her father, and she is said to be working harder than ever at home doing piece-work to lighten the burden of her sole remaining parent. This is the story of this noble young woman which reached the ears of the authorities and which brought her the deserved honour and reward above alluded to. It may be added that in the midst of all her sorrow and trouble she had had time to teach herself reading and writing. Her mother, though an invalid, was able to help her in this matter, having been a woman of some education like her husband who also assisted his daughter at night.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Rule XIX, Part I of the revised Ecclesiastical Rules, promulgated by Home Department Notification No. 103, dated 20th June 1885, it is hereby notified that the monuments over the graves Nos. 7 and 12 in the Dinajpur Government Cemetery, containing the stone tablets with the following inscriptions, are in ruinous condition and will be made level with the ground during the next repairs, unless any interested person will undertake to restore them :—

Also to the memory of
EMILIA,
Aged 16 months, and
JAMES,
Aged 1 day, daughter of EDWARD and the above
EMELIA MAXWELL.
Sacred to the memory of
EMELIA, wife of EDWARD MAXWELL, Esq.
Judge and Magistrate of Dinajpur,
Who departed this life, aged 28 years and 2 months
after a painful illness of many months, on the
26th July 1822 on board the *Earl Balcarra*,
Indiaman, at the new anchorage, and
was buried at Kidkiree, &c., &c.

The "etc. etc." probably stands for the tombstone eulogium which was customarily inscribed early in the century.

THE number of persons on famine relief in the British districts of the Punjab during the week ended 3rd July was 163,6.6 as against 165,710 in the previous week. In Native States the total was 35,763 as against 34,344. The test works at Umballa have been closed, and the number of persons relieved in the Lahore district was reduced to 19 in the week under notice.

THE FAMINE.

THE NEED FOR REMISSIONS.

GOVERNMENT REPLY TO THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

IN reply to the representation of the Bombay Presidency Association on the subject of the need for large remissions of land revenue during the current year, the following resolution has been published by Government, dated Bombay Castle, 9th July 1900 :—

Resolution.—Ordered that the following letter be addressed to the President and Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Association :—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 28th ultimo, and to reply as follows :

"2. Much of what is stated in your letter has the fullest concurrence of His Excellency the Governor in Council. It is scarcely possible to over-estimate the magnitude of the calamity which has befallen the greater part of this Presidency and the people who are suffering are entitled to the utmost sympathy and consideration. It is the earnest wish of this Government to avoid any addition to the difficulties of struggling cultivators by exacting from them the land revenue assessment to pay which they have not the means in hand. It is fully recognized that it is in the general interests of the Presidency to do all that is possible to assist the cultivating classes to recover from the effects of a series of disasters.

"3. But it is neither practicable nor expedient to extend this liberality to persons who have no claim to it. There is no good reason for excusing from the fulfilment of their liabilities to the State people who hold land as an investment or who are known to have ample means besides what are needed for cultivation. Much of the best land is occupied by such men and the assessment is but a small fraction of their expenditure. When the season is unusually favourable and their profits are large, they are not, as is the case in many Native States, required on that account to pay more, and their obligation to pay fixed rates in good and bad years alike is one which it is perfectly fair to enforce. The urgent need of aiding impoverished cultivators and the

IMMENSE BURDEN

thereby thrown on the resources of the State make it all the more necessary that those who have the means should pay what is due from them.

"4. In paragraph 10 of your letter it is stated that the present is not the time when Government can very carefully discriminate between those who are able to pull through the crisis and those who are not, and in paragraph 15 it is urged that the wisest and most profitable policy would be to make the revenue demand in strict accordance with the resources and revenue paying capacity of the districts affected. But so far at any rate as the question under discussion is concerned the resources and revenue paying capacity of the districts can mean only the resources and revenue paying capacity of the land-holders in the district. The intention of the suggestion appears to be that some limit should be fixed to the demand for the current year without premilinary consideration of the circumstances of individuals. In that case it would be necessary afterwards to determine which of the land-holders should mak up the amount fixed for collection, and no less discrimination would be required than under the system followed in this Presidency. But if the limit were fixed too high, the pressure on the land-holders would be unduly severe ; if it were fixed too low, an undue burden would be thrown on the general tax-payers. His Excellency in Council has

READ WITH SOME SURPRISE

your statement that 'well founded complaints are being made in the native newspapers that the collection of the arrears of revenue are even now being carried on in certain afflicted tracts with nearly the same cast-iron rigidity which is so much deplored by all well-wishers of the rayat in normal seasons.' The principles which are to be applied have been made public. It has been distinctly ordered that no coercion should be used to recover from an occupant assessment which he cannot pay out of resources other than those needed for the efficient resumption of agricultural operations, and that the benefit of any reasonable doubt is to be given to the occupant. It has further been directed that no warrant of distraint is to be issued in the current year by an officer of lower rank than an Assistant or Deputy Collector, and it is open to any person who is presumed to have resources other than those needed for the efficient resumption of agricultural operations, that is one who is by common repute well-to-do, to show that he has not such resources. The complaints referred to by the Association imply that these orders are

DELIBERATELY DISREGARDED,

and in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council they should not have been stated to be well founded without ample evidence. Government are not aware what evidence has been produced before the Association, but all the information of which they are possessed is to the opposite effect. Measures have been taken against persons known to be well able to pay the assessment who conspired to withold it or removed and concealed valuable property, and in most cases immediate payment on the issue of distraint showed that the presumption of ability to pay was correct. But the Governor in Council has no reason to believe that any pressure has been used where the assessment was not contumaciously withheld, and the results so far corroborate that view. According to the latest returns less than half the revenue of the districts affected by famine has yet been collected. The proportion in some districts in which there is a large number of wealthy occupants is exceedingly small as compared with that in some districts which are comparatively poor. The Collectors estimate the recoveries in the current year as 62 per cent. only of the demand, and except in Nasik and Bijapur, in which distress has been only partial, the estimate is in no famine district above 75 per cent.

"It was directed at the beginning of April last, that in any case in which it is clear that an occupant will not be able for several years to come to pay the assessment out of means other than those needed for efficient cultivation and maintenance a remission should be granted at once. The Governor in Council, cannot admit the expediency of going further at present, although he fully recognizes that considerable remissions will ultimately be desirable. It would not be fair either to the State or to individual cultivators to fix a limit of remissions before the effects of the famine are more accurately known than they are at present. In 1896-97 the actual loss of cattle was very much less than had been estimated, and the fact that there has since that year been no contraction of cultivation indicates that the mortality was not to a large extent among plough cattle. According to the information before Government which is partly based on the figures of a census, it is

AN UNDOUBTED EXAGGERATION

to say (paragraph 14 of your letter) that only one eighth of the plough cattle in Gujarat are alive, and the computation in paragraph 6 of your letter that the number of live-stock in the afflicted districts is less by 75 per cent. than what it was at the end of 1898-99 is far indeed from being moderate. On the other hand if rain holds off much longer the mortality will greatly increase as it is now exceedingly difficult to procure fodder. These considerations show that it would be altogether premature to attempt to settle now what remissions should be granted.

As regards the suggestion that there should be a free advance of seeds, cattle and implements of husbandry accompanied by adequate distribution of grain to maintain the cultivator and his family till harvest time I am to say that already about seventy-six lakhs have been allotted to make advances for such purposes and that recovery within a limit of one-half of the total amount of such advances will be foregone when it cannot be made without hardship. It is hoped that by this means together with the distribution of charitable funds cultivators will receive all the assistance towards recovery of their normal condition which can reasonably be expected."

J. MONTEATH,
Chief Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY RELIEF OPERATIONS.

During the week ending the 30th June 1900, there was rain in the British districts and Native States of the Deccan and Karnatak and in the Konkan and parts of Surat, Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, and Kathiawar. The fall was generally heavy in the districts of Kanara, Ratnagiri, and Kolaba, and good or moderate in the greater part of Thana, two talukas of Surat eleven of Khandesh, five of Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Nasik, three of Poona, one of Satara, seven of Bijapur and Belgaum, in parts of Dharwar, Kolhapur, Miraj, Ramdurg and Akalkot and in the Bhavangar State in Kathiawar; but insignificant elsewhere. Since the end of the week good rain has been reported from Thana and the other coast districts, from Khandesh and Belgaum, the western talukas of Poona and Satara, and four talukas of Surat. In the severely affected districts of Northern Gujarat the situation has become one of great anxiety owing to the continued absence of rain. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in all the districts of the Presidency except Kaira, Surat, Thana Khandesh, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Kanara and Ratnagiri, where they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week ;

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	9,15,972	9,33,011
Dependants	2,11,847	2,11,096
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	2,45,963	2,19,930

The numbers on relief works have largely increased in Gujarat, while they have decreased in the other districts except Khandesh, Nasik and Belgaum. The numbers on gratuitous relief have increased in all districts except the Panch Mahals, which shows a decrease of 593. The following relief works were started during the week under report :—

Ahmedabad.—Improving the tank at Rupat. Deepening the Khumerkhan Tank. Improving the tank at Tansa and conveying metal to the Hursol-Modasa Road.

Ahmednagar.—Constructing the Jamkhed-Kharda Road.

Poona.—Constructing the Junnar-Ghoda Road.

Khandesh.—Dudhala Tank and Yaval-Raver Road. Besides these large works, four small works under Civil Agency for the employment of people near their homes were opened in Kaira, four in Broach, one in Poona and one in Nasik.

One poor-house has been opened at Kase in the Thana District and one at Patan in the Satara District. The following allotments have been sanctioned :—

Rs. 20,000 for small works under Civil Agency in Kaira.

Rs. 20,000 for small works under Civil Agency in Broach.

Rs. 10,000 for poor-houses in Nasik.

Rs. 17,500 for gratuitous village relief in Bijapur.

Rs. 8,000 for kitchens in Bijapur.

Rs. 1,00,000 for famine grass operations.

Rs. 1,008 for purchase of oil-cake to supplement the grass ration in the cattle camps in Ahmedabad.

The following additional allotments have been made for takavi advances for purchase of seed and cattle and for subsistence of cultivators and agricultural labourers :—

	Rs.
Gujarat Districts and Thana	10,50,000
Deccan Districts	9,00,000
Bijapur	50,000
Total	20,00,000

The following supplementary orders have been issued in regard to suspensions and remissions of land revenue in explanation of previous orders on the subject :—

In accordance with Government Resolution No. 235 dated 16th January 1900, notices should be issued only to those who are "prima facie" able to pay, and others should at once be regarded as unable to pay their assessment within the year and may of course be so informed. If there is reason to suppose that the Mamlatdars have issued notices to people who are not "prima facie" able to pay without being thereby forced to borrow, there is no objection to the revision of the lists by the Collectors under the orders of the Commissioner. It has been directed that the benefit of any reasonable doubt should be given to the occupant. But if any one is presumed to have means to pay other than what are needed for efficient cultivation and maintenance, it must of course rest with him to show that he has not, if he wishes collection to be suspended. If the Commissioner is satisfied that an occupant will not for several years to come have such means, he is authorized by paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 1965, dated 7th April 1900, to grant a remission at once.

THE FAMINE IN SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The condition of a large number of the poorer cultivators in the distressed talukas of this district is such that unless they are assisted with charitable grants of money for seed, their lands must remain unsown. The allotments received from the Central Committee of the Indian Famine Fund, Bombay, amount to Rs. 20,000, but this sum together with the funds raised locally will not provide grants for more than those who need them in one single taluka. Many of our benevolent and charitable Surat citizens and friends have contributed handsomely to the Indian Famine Fund. A Cheap Grain Fund and Plague Hospital Funds in various parts of the city have received such liberal and generous support that the springs of local charity are not unnaturally running dry. Under these circumstances it has been decided to endeavour to raise the funds necessary to assist the poorer cultivators with need, by means of a fancy fair, to be held at Surat on the 14th of August and the four following days.

Will the wealthy and benevolent excuse a further pious attempt on their pockets and assist the fair with contributions, however small, in cash or kind ?

Kindly allow me to gratefully acknowledge the following contributions already received :—

	Rs.
Lady Northcote	200
Mr. J. N. Tata	250
K. B. Nawroji Pestanji Vakil, C.I.E.	100
Khan Bahadur J. A. Dalal	10
Mr. C. N. Seddon	50
The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta	200
Mr. Khareghat and Friends	117
Mr. K. C. Bedarkar	75
Mr. Margovandas Harnarayen Vyas	25
"A citizen of Surat"	100
Mr. M. R. Jardine	20
Mrs. Sorabji Damanwalla	150
Mr. G. B. Kidd	10
Mr. R. M. Gimi	20
Mr. Fakirchand Premachand	100
Mr. G. C. Davar	10
Mr. Burjorji Manekji Patel	50
Mr. Pestanji N. Ginwalla	25
Rao Bahadur Lalubhai Gordhandas	100
Mr. Abhechand Kasturchand	100
Bai Dayakore, widow of Morarbhai Vrijbhukhandas	100
Mr. Gopalji Surbhai Desai	25
Mr. Virchand Dipchand, C.I.E	100
Khan Bahadur Dhanjisha Dadabhai	25
Total	1,962

Gifts in kind from Mrs. Khareghat, the Sassoon Silk Mill Co., Khan Bahadur Jehangirji Pestanji Vakil, the Raja Saheb of Lunawada, the Kumar Saheb of Lunawada, Rao Bahadur Gopaldas Viharidas, Bhawnagar, and Mr. Dolatram Kirparam, Lunawada.—Yours, &c.,

F. WEIR.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJI HORMUSJI AND CO.'s cotton circular, dated Hongkong, June 22, says :—The rebellion and political troubles up at the North have had a decisively deterrent effect on the market here, and though rates have all round lowered about dolls. 3 to 5, dealers have been quite averse to load themselves with any material purchases. If anything, they themselves have been working eagerly amongst themselves, but with very little effect, to quit their holdings even at lower rates than those submitted to by foreigners, and as Japanese threads have also been quitted under the scare of political complications at heavier sacrifices than before—about 730 bales No. 20 having changed ownership under a decline up to dolls. 96 from dolls 102—the market for Indian Yarn, notwithstanding reports of the lateness of the monsoon in Bombay, has lapsed into an exceptionally lethargic state. Clearances have also been materially hampered under apprehensions of outbreaks at different places, and consequently sales have but transpired to the very poor extent of about 700 bales made up of

150	bales of No.	20	sold at dol.	91	to dol.	98
100	„ „	12	„ „	85	„ „	93
450	„ „	10	„ „	78	„ „	89

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 4,000 bales, and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 1,000 bales—at 59,000 bales. Sold stocks in godowns are estimated at about 18,000 bales. Exchange on India is Rs. 146 1-4 and Rs. 146 3-4 post.

In Shanghai, merchants from the River Ports considering at first the rebellion of a temporary character went in to some extent for Nos. 20 and 10, but latterly, as the sedition evinced aspects of a darker nature, they entirely withdrew from the market, and their withdrawal in conjunction with that of Tientsin Chefoo and Newchwang dealers had had a very depressing effect, and even a decline of Tls. 2 to 3 in prices could hardly induce business. Whatever sales were effected were put through mostly during the first days of the interval. There has been hardly anything doing since, and as both foreign and native holders have been anxious to unload, a great deal of demoralisation has found its way in the market, and recovery therefrom is likely to prove dilatory unless conciliatory advices are shorthly received. The last touch to the demoralization has been given by what has been considered a sensational sale of some 4,500 bales Nos. 12 and 14—out of a total of 4,700 bales local—by a local mill under a heavy decline, at Tls 67 and 68 respectively. Sales of Indian comprise about 2,900 bales cosisting of

875	bales of No.	20	sold at Tls.	74	to	77
225	„ „ „	16	„ „	72	„	75
100	„ „ „	12	„ „	68.25	„	70
1,700	„ „ „	10	„ „	64.50	„	68.50

leaving unsold stocks at 53,000 bales. Japanese Yarns, being more in the hands of Speculators, have shown a decline of more than Tls. 3 for a movement of 1,500 bales Nos. 20 and 16 at Tls. 73 to Tls. 74. 50 and Tls. 70 to Tls. 71. 50 respectively. Exchange on India, as on the 18th instant, has been advised at Rs. 202 3-4 wire and Rs. 203 1-2 post.

The present situation in China has not been slow to work down the markets in Japan, and at the Yarn Exchange prices had been brought down at one time to Yens 78 from Yens 83 to 89 for No 20. At present ready No. 20 is quoted at Yens 83 to Yens 85, at Kobe, but transactions have transpired to a very insignificant amount.

THE gold blocks seized from the native merchants of Secunderabad who are suspected of having defrauded the National Bank of India by adopting the latter's trade mark, were despatched through the post to the Bombay Mint on the 27th ultimo, but the Mint Master wires that the parcel has not yet reached him. The parcel was insured by the police for Rs. 2,000. The Secunderabad Postmaster declares that it was despatched from his office and duly delivered to the receiving clerk at the Railway office. Fears are entertained that it has been tampered with en route to Bombay. If the imitation gold bars are lost, the prosecution of native merchants will be greatly impeded.

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

D . WEIR'S QUARTERLY REPORT.

THE Bombay Health Officer's Report for the First Quarter of 1900 states :—

One of the most abnormal years recorded has been followed by a great fatality, and, as has so often occurred before, a high mortality in this City has been synchronous with destitution and famine conditions in the country around. The influence of those conditions may be perceived and even estimated when it is remembered that, notwithstanding that the sanitary condition of the City is better than before the appearance of plague, and despite all the measures that have been adopted, and that in 1899 as many as 86,054 of the population had been inoculated yet the mortality has been higher than at any previous period; and yet the fatality, great as it has been for the City, is small compared with the loss of life in other cities in India.

Exclusive of still-born 31,137 deaths were registered during the quarter, being 7,888 more than in the corresponding three months of the last year, and equal to an annual death-rate of 151·57 per 1,000.

The excess mortality of 7,888 deaths, as compared with the first quarter of the last year, after deducting 7,995 deaths amongst the people born in Bombay, has fallen on the population born outside of Bombay, i. e. on the stranger and destitute.

While this City has been stricken in one season with epidemics of many diseases, it has been sorely afflicted with a severe and grievous visitation of the destitute, for whose removal measures had to be adopted. The City since the great famine of 1876 has not been so full of the poor. On the foot-paths and vacant lands they lay at night, while they strayed through the streets during the day seeking food.

At no season, since the appearance of plague with the famine of 1896, has the City been so full of the destitute. There may have been a reduction in the number of the opulent population, seeking residence in the suburbs, although returning at intervals; but the homes of the poor were and are fuller than they have been—fuller than at any period—since the famine of the "seventies." Ever since plague appeared in 1896 the City has been full of the poor; while others may have gone forth from the City, the poor have come and remained with us and increased in numbers.

PLAGUE AND INFLUENZA.

There is a certain parallelism between the increased intensity of each epidemic of plague since the first epidemic of 1896 and the epidemics of influenza in the last cycle in England. Creighton writes of the influenzas of 1889-1894 :—"But this epidemic in the beginning of 1890 was the first of 4, and less severe than the 2nd and 3rd."

"The type of influenza of 1890-1893 was not quite the same as on the last historical occasions."

"Some indeed contended that the disease was not influenza but dengue."

"That which distinguishes the influenza of the end of the 19th century from all other invasions of the disease is the revival of the epidemic in three successive seasons, the first recurrence having been more fatal than the original outbreak and the second recurrence more fatal than the first: and history does not appear to supply during the previous epidemics a parallel case to the four successive influenzas of 1889-1894." In the last Report of the Registrar-General of England for 1898, I observe that the mortality from influenza had risen from 256 per million, in the 10 years immediately preceding, to 331 in 1898.

INFANTILE DIARRHŒA.

There is another disease in the increased mortality from which there is a parallelism between the experiences of England and Bombay. In England it has been observed that, with the transfer of the population from the country to the towns, there has been a great increase in the mortality from diarrhœa. While the mortality from infantile diarrhœa in London has decreased since the 17th and 18th centuries, it has increased during the present century. Creighton writes :—"The reason is that there has been an enormous increase of population, and that the increase has been almost wholly urban. The rise of new manufacturing towns, with the great extension of the borders of old towns as in Lancashire and Yorkshire, has inevitably brought to the front this distinctive fatality of town-bred infants. If the additional millions had been dispersed in the village communities over the face of the country, as in Bengal, the mere density of population per square mile would have had its effect on the public health, but not the same effect. There are now 2 or 3 provincial cities comparable in size to 18th century London, and there are some 20 more large enough to be in the same group. In most of these the mortality from infantile diarrhœa has held its ground for all the improvements in sanitation and well-being, whereby the death-rate from all causes has been reduced. It is mainly owing to that disease and to whooping cough that the death-rate in the first year of life, although it has ranged widely from year to year, has fallen but little in the successive decennial periods." He considers that all the measures proposed to reduce the infantile mortality are mere palliative and must fail.

With the extensive employment of women and child-bearing women in factory work in Bombay, there will be a progressive increase in the mortality from infantile diseases, as this City grows and manufactories thrive. The desire of industry and the eagerness of the women to earn wage, cause them to neglect their children and to indifferently care for them. The children have to be left at home and often given opium to keep them still. There is a great danger of the mill industry developing a state not far from female slavery.

In the last Quarterly Report I drew attention to the certainty of a high mortality from diarrhœa occuring in this year of famine and destitution. It has occurred as was anticipated. There has been since the drought of last year an epidemic of diarrhœa, which may develope into an epidemic of cholera. It is difficult to draw a distinction between epidemics of diarrhœa and sporadic cholera.

It is most necessary that we should have pronounced an authoritative opinion on the registration of some types of fevers in the City. We have such unauthorised terms as Bombay fever, Typho-Remittent, and many others, to distinguish fevers that are probably forms either of Typhoid, Malta or Relapsing Fever.

MORTALITY OF BOMBAY BETWEEN 1890-98.

Very erroneous impressions exist in regard to the sanitary condition of this City, as represented by the total number of deaths each year previous to the appearance of plague in Bombay in 1896. The most inaccurate statements have been made and believed, notwithstanding that the vital statistics of each year disproving these statements have been published and discussed in each Municipal Report.

It is assumed that there had been a progressive increase in the mortality up to the appearance of plague, and that, as there had been a progressive increase in the mortality, there must have been a progressive decline in the sanitary welfare of the City. This is pure fiction based on illusory statements of the death-rate in each year since 1891 shown below, and this death-rate is calculated in the enumeration of 1891, without making any allowance for the increase of population :—

Death-rate by sex, 1891-95 :

Year.	Male.	Female.
1891	23·99	37·59
1892	26·31	42·12
1893	23·98	35·9
1894	27·77	42·61
1895	25·75	38·65

The death-rate of the City in 1895, as may be seen from the table, was lower than 1892 or 1894. The death-rate of Bombay, as I have so often pointed out, and as may be seen from the statement given before, is made of a low male death-rate and a high female death-rate, the high female death-rate occurring during the child-bearing periods and infancy. Take for instance the mortality of the year 1895. The male death-rate in that year was under 26 per 1,000, while the female death-rate was over 38. Take a year before that, 1893; the male death-rate was as low as 23·98 per 1,000—a mortality which will compare favourably with that of many towns in the world, and with most manufacturing towns even in England. The male mortality between 1890-95 does not indicate any deterioration in the sanitary state of the City. This view that the health of the City had not declined is further confirmed in the mortality amongst the Parsee and European communities. The health of these communities has not shown any deterioration during the periods between 1890 and 1895, nor has the mortality amongst them increased. The table following shows this, although in the calculation allowance is not made for the increase of population between 1891-95, and the increase of population must have been considerable in the community of Europeans :—

Year.	Parsees.	Europeans.
1891	23·28	18·60
1892	.3·78	20·10
1893	22·27	1·63
1894	21·80	20·37
1895	22·34	20·81

In 1891 the death-rate of Parsees was 23·28, and in 1895 it was 22·94. In 1895 the death-rate of Europeans was about the same as in 1894 and only 2·21 higher than in 1891. Do these figures indicate any deterioration of sanitary conditions so far as can be judged by the mortuary statistics? They do not, I think, will be said in reply.

STORAGE OF FOOD.

In the first Quarterly Report of 1899 I referred to the erection of refrigerating chambers, as the first provision to be made if the food supply is to be scientifically regulated and sterilized. In all the large markets refrigerating chambers should be erected for the storage of food. I would earnestly urge this measure whether it is adopted by the Municipality or by the public.

REGISTRATION OF DEATHS.

I can only regret, as I have so often regretted before, that it has not been possible as yet to amend the law for the registration of deaths. It is an extremely difficult and delicate problem to dispose of the improvement of the registration of deaths, and it will have to be carefully and patiently solved. Medical men are not registered, and diseases are not notified. The system of registration is the best system that can be adopted, and the only system that the law permits to be adopted. Up to 1898 the law had been strained, and dead bodies had often been detained to enable inquiries to be made, but this procedure is illegal and cannot be enforced, and has therefore had to be discontinued.

THE GHEE ACT.

The Ghee Act was enforced during the quarter, and three prosecutions have been successfully instituted. The enforcement of the Act will have a most useful and beneficial effect. The first effect has been this—that people selling adulterated ghee have come to publicly, on sign-boards, notify and admit that they possess for sale ghee that is not pure, and secondly, that people can, if they wish to enquire, ascertain and know where adulterated or artificial ghee is sold.

DISPENSARIES.

I am glad to be able to report that there are now three Municipal Dispensaries open and doing excellent work. It is difficult to estimate too highly the value of the work performed by the Medical Officers in charge of the Dispensaries :—

Dr. Tambe in charge of Dongri Dispensary.
Dr. Ranina " " " Kumbharwada Dispensary.
Dr. Tata " " " Curry Road Dispensary.

This is distinct and gratifying progress to record in medical relief to the poor. Would that they had been opened before plague appeared. Through the dispensaries we ought to obtain early information of the progress of specific diseases amongst the poor, and they are the first movements towards medical relief for the poor, a cause which I have advocated for so many years.

MALTA FEVER.

Towards the end of last year my attention was drawn to the peculiar types of fever prevalent, and I came to the conclusion that one type was that known as *Malta* fever. I made enquiries from a large number of medical men, and I obtained some interesting information. Two (2) cases were identified by Captain Lamb as true cases of Malta Fever. I must express the obligation I am under to Polverini for the assistance he rendered in examining cases. Dr. Polverini has also, in the Municipal Bacteriological Laboratory, Parel, kept the water supply under observation.

ANOPHELES.

Inquiries have been proceeding as to the distribution of anopheles. Mr. Aitken has found them in pools of water in gardens on Malabar Hill; Dr. Cayley has collected them in a fountain basin in the Fort; Mr. Aitken and I found them in numbers—in a place little suspected—in a storm-water drain or tidal channel in the Slaughter House compound. The more carefully the habits of anopheles are studied, the more clearly the distribution of malaria in this City is explained. The freedom of certain localities, the protection given by elevation, these are explained by the distribution and nature of the anopheles. The Divisional Health Officers have been giving close attention to the observation of anopheles: Dr. Venis, in No. 3 Division, and Dr. Sorab Hormusjee, in No. 4, have been earnest in inquiry and much information will soon be ready for examination. I find by experiment that the anopheles can be more easily destroyed than was believed—one spoonful of kerosine oil sprinkled once a week over a tank of water 6 by 4 will keep it free of anopheles and all mosquito life in the hot season.

Examining the statistics according to the place of birth, we find that 7,995 persons including still-born were born in Bombay against 6,826 in the first quarter of 1899, that as many as 22,728 were born out of Bombay against 15,857 in the corresponding period of the last year, and that the place of birth of 1,121 persons could not be ascertained.

The water supply, although impure from vegetable debris, gave better results bacteriologically than was expected. The colonies were somewhat in excess, but pathogenic organisms were absent.

FEVER, PLAGUE AND SMALL-POX.

The fever mortality is 1,624 more than in the last quarter, and 1,264 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. Of the total deaths from fevers, 2,927 were ascribed to remittent fever, being 1,556 more than in the last quarter, and 1,270 more than in the corresponding period of the last year; 18 were due to simple continued fever, being 10 more than in the last quarter, but 75 less than in the corresponding period of the last year; 101 were referred to ague, being 56 more than in the last quarter, and 62 more than in the corresponding period of the last year; and 16 were ascribed to enteric fever, being 2 more than in the last quarter, and 7 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. In all 3,062 deaths were referred to fevers.

From plague 7,235 deaths were registered, being 5,455 more than in the last quarter, but 2,052 less than in the corresponding period of the last year.

The mortality from cholera is 41 more than in the last quarter, and 15 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. There were 60 cases and all proved fatal.

From measels 1,135 deaths were registered, being 921 more than in the last quarter, and 176 more than in the corresponding period of the last year.

In the cycle an epidemic of small-pox occurred. There were 2,525 deaths from small-pox, being 2,325 more than in the quarter, and 2,475 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. Special measures were adopted to deal with the epidemic of small-pox. The Grant Road Hospital was opened and wards for small-pox cases opened in the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals. The Grant Road Hospital was ably organized and managed by Dr. Ranina. The utmost efforts was made to give protection by vaccination, vaccinators were sent round the city, and the vaccine fortunately was very active. The type of small-pox amongst the city population was mild, but amongst unprotected strangers very virulent. The epidemic was thoroughly and easily dealt with, and neither opposition nor ill-feeling was excited.

MORTALITY AMONGST RACES.

The rate of mortality amongst the chief races living in the City is shown in the table following :—

	Annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population.
Hindus	152·43
Do. low caste	339·79
Mussalmans	147·43
Parsees	46·10
Europeans	26·22

2,839 living (1,534 male and 1,305 female) and 707 still-born births were registered, being 513 less than in the last quarter but 305 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. The proportion of males to females by the last census was as 170·60 to 100; but assuming that there were 100 males to 100 females, the birth-rate would be equal to 23·55.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR correspondent, writing on Monday, says :—The weather remains unchanged since I wrote to you last. Occasionally it becomes cloudy but there appear no indications of the coming rain. The period for sowing bajri is said to have passed away, hence the price has risen a little, and it is sold dearer than wheat. Wheat can be had 18 seers per rupee, while only 15 seers of bajri can be purchased for a rupee. Ghee of the superior quality is sold at Rs. 23 per maund, while that of the ordinary sort at Rs. 21.

The city mortality has increased by 29 this week ending July 5 the total number being 453. Of this 169 deaths occurred among the refugees in the town. The cholera cases were 32 and deaths 16 this week as against 21 and 14 of the previous week. 103 persons died from starvation, 200 from fever, 30 from respiratory diseases, and the rest from various other causes. 62 births were recorded during this week.

In the Duskaroi Kutcherry there are now four magistrates sitting to try minor criminal cases. All the magistrates are invested with second class powers. Even the joint sub-judge Mr. Sovani is also authorised to try criminal cases of the Duskaroi Taluka, being invested with first class powers. The majority of cases are those of theft and receiving stolen property. Cattle-lifting is very common now-a-days, among the people of the districts. People of the Wagri and Koli caste carry away cattle, kill them, and divide the flesh among themselves, owing to the utter scarcity of food. Fifty per cent. of the criminals acknowledge their crime before the trying magistrates, as they prefer to go to jail rather than to loiter about the streets in quest of food and work. A few cases of misappropriation of money entrusted to public servants of the lower class occur, owing to the vigilance of the authorities in this matter. A few have been detected very recently. A cashier on the relief works at Dhansura was tried and convicted for misappropriating public money and sentenced to suffer one year's rigorous imprisonment, with a fine of Rs. 500, by Mr. Emanuel, I. C. S., the First Class Magistrate of Prantij. The talati of Dhansura is also under trial before the same magistrate on a similar charge. The hospital assistant, in charge of the dispensary at Talode, in the Prantij taluka, is also charged with criminal breach of trust as a public servant, and is to be tried by Mr. Emanuel at Talode next week.

Mr. Fay the Judge, has applied for six months' leave on medical certificate, and will relinquish charge on the 13th instant. Mr. Batchelor, I. C. S., who is shortly expected from England, will be appointed Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER, sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	1	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	1	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	5	3	33
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	1	1	23
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	12
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	18
Total	9	9	141
Total plague deaths to date...	76,699	61,518	
Same date last year	12	14	82
Small-pox	2	0	
Cholera	36	26	

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1,065 as against 982 during the previous week. Out of the total number, 960 died from plague, 175 from cholera, and 4 from small-pox, the figures for the preceding week being 49, 109 and 3 respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding week of the last year was 557 while that of plague recorded was 62.

DAMAUN.

On Thursday there were two deaths at Lower Damaun, one from small-pox and the other from starvation. On Friday there were again two deaths, one from small-pox and the other from starvation. On Saturday there were four deaths, one from cholera, and two from starvation. On Sunday there were again four deaths, one from fever, one from cholera, and one from starvation. Within a week there have been fourteen deaths from starvation in such a small place as Lower Damaun. The immigrants are starved because they are not able to go to the places where they can obtain food. The absence of a shed for the accommodation of the immigrants is likely to increase the death-rate among the immigrants as soon as the rains commence to fall. It is necessary that some such arrangement should be made.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 29th June were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	113	62
Karachi	3	1
Districts.		
Thana	4	3
Belgaum	2	1
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	6	3
Kolhapur	4	3
Cutch	2	1
Aden	1	1
Total	133	77
Week ending 22nd June	173	136
Total to date	395,023	310,035

Poona (including Cantonment), Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Surat, Khandeish, Nasik, Poona (excluding City), Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Kolaba, Ratnagiri Dharwar, Bijapur, Kanara, Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi Baroda territory, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor and Savanur have been free during the week.

CHARGE AGAINST AN EDITOR.

IN the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore on Thursday before Mr. Atkins, Pandit Gopi Nath, a local vernacular journalist, appeared to answer sundry charges of publishing a certain newspaper article of an objectionable nature, contrary to the provisions of the Indian Penal Code. The prosecution was brought by the Government (represented in Court by Mr. Robinson, Government Advocate) and accused was defended by Mr. Herbet. The formal complainant in the case was Mr. George A. Cocks, District Superintendent of Police, Lahore, and he was the only witness called for the prosecution, the offence not being denied. His complaint was to the effect that the accused who is the proprietor and editor of a vernacular paper entitled the "Sanatan Dharma Gazette," published in that newspaper on or about the 15th March last a certain inflammatory and obscene article. The "Sanatan Dharma Gazette" is the local organ of the Hindu sect or religious organisation known as "Sanatan Dharma Sabha," and this sect or organisation is strongly opposed to the "Arya Samaj," or society of reformed Hindus. Accused is or was Secretary of the "Sinatan Dharma Sabha," and on the date in question, which was the occasion of the "Holi" festival, when Hindu feeling ran high and great religious excitement prevailed he made use of his newspaper for the purpose of publishing articles of obscenity abusive of the "Arya Samaj" and calculated to stir up violent animosity between the two sects. In reply to Mr. Herbert the witness admitted that during the "Holi" festival the Hindus were accustomed to give way to their feelings with more freedom than at other times, and that indecency in speech or conduct was not regarded with the same condemnation then as at other times. Having heard the evidence the learned Magistrate framed a series of charges against accused under Sections 153 *a* 505 and 292, Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Herbert said :—My client has already presented and apology to the Punjab Government, and he has reiterated that apology here in this Court. He pleads guilty and throws himself upon the mercy of the Court.

Mr. Robinson : I ask the Court to convict the accused on his plea of guilty, pointing out that the article published in the "Sanatan Dharma Gazette" was of a most provocative character and disgustingly obscene. Accused, however has made complete submission and thrown himself upon the mercy of the Court. The Crown therefore while disclaiming any idea of dictating to this Court the course to be pursued has no wish to press the charges against accused, and if he is willing to provide substantial security for his future good behaviour in two responsible securities, I would suggest that in that case the Court might refrain from passing a sentence of imprisonment as provided by the Act, and might instead impose a fine of such amount as the Court may think proper. But I would first desire to obtain an assurance from accused that he is willing to find securities.

The Magistrate : Such an assurance will not be binding upon him.

Mr. Robinson : No Sir, but I will ask you also if you think proper to postpone judgment in the case for a time.

Magistrate (to accused) : Are you willing to find securities?

Accused : I am quite willing.

Mr. Herbert : After the magnanimous course the Government have seen fit to adopt, it only remains for me to point out to the Court that the article complained of was published during the "Holi" festival and the only witness called for the prosecution has admitted that during the *Holi* abusive and even obscene language is not by any means uncommon among Hindus. The article in question was entitled "Holi Jokes." Accused had no intention of committing any offence against the Government and it is not suggested that he has published matter prejudicial to the Government in any way.

On the application of the Government Advocate the court adjourned the case till the 19th July and in the meantime accused will have an opportunity of furnishing securities.

PERSIA.

THE *Cologne Gazette* learns from Teheran that the German orphanage at Urmiah-Dilaushau was attacked by Kurds on the night of May 1. The Kurds fired at one of the female teachers and at a watchman without wounding them; they also maltreated an Armenian woman and stole a quantity of carpets and clothing. Rabbi Schlimm, a young teacher of the orphanage, succeeded in preventing the bandits from reaching the upper storey of the building where the German female teachers and the Armenian children are housed. When armed Christians and Mahomedans arrived from the neighbouring town of Urmiah the Kurds fled but they were so successfully pursued by the Persian local authorities that in the course of a few days 16 of them were captured and imprisoned at Urmiah. A guard of 40 men was quartered in the garden of the orphanage to prevent further molestation by the Kurds. The German Minister in Teheran promptly requested the Persian Government to see that the robbers were severely punished and that the orphanage was indemnified for any loss it had sustained. The Persian Government thereupon sent elaborate telegraphic directions to Urmiah and made the Governor of that place personally responsible for the safety of the orphanage. Since these steps have been taken no further disturbances are reported.

MRS. GLADSTONE'S FUNERAL.

AFTER a simple and touching preliminary service in Hawarden Church, in the midst of a countryside mourning for the loss of one who had endeared herself to it, as her great husband who had "crossed the bar" in advance of her had also done, all that was mortal of Mrs. Gladstone was conveyed to London to be united in death as she had been in life with her husband. For a night the coffin lay in Westminster Abbey, in a quiet solitude in striking contrast to the day scenes in Westminster Hall two years before, when thousands of reverent folk filed past Mr. Gladstone's coffin to pay the great dead their last tribute of respect.

On the following day, to quote the "Daily News" report, "As early as noon there was a considerable gathering of spectators about the precincts of the Abbey, but admission was only given to those who had been bidden. For a full half-hour before the time appointed they came in, one by one, and in groups, until there were few vacant seats. It would be impossible to mention a tithe of the mourners who had come to pay their last affectionate tribute to the dead. We can only give a few of the more notable of the funereal assembly. Amongst the relatives whom we noticed were the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, Mr. Henry Gladstone, Mr. Herbert Gladstone; the young heir to the Hawarden estate, Master Willie Gladstone; the Rev. Harry Drew, Mrs. Drew, Miss Dorothy Drew, the Dean of Lincoln, Mrs. Wickham, Miss Helen Gladstone, and Mrs. Stephen Gladstone. Amongst the statesmen Lord Rosebery, Mr Arthur Balfour, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Asquith, Sir William Harcourt, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Lord Tweedmouth, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Arnold Morley, Lord Ripon, Lord Kimberley, Mr. Courtney, Lord Aberdeen Lord Battersea, and Mr. Goschen. The Lyttelton family was represented by Lord Cobham, the Hon. Spencer Lyttelton, the Hon. A. Lyttelton, and the Rev. E. Lyttelton. Lord and Lady Rendel, Sir Algernon West, Mr. G. W. Russell, Lord Ribblesdale, Canon Scott Holland, Sir Donald and Lady Currie, Sir Reginald Hardy and Lord Penrhyn were also amongst the congregation. The Hon. A. Yorke represented the Queen, and Sir F. Knollys the Prince and Princess of Wales.

It may here be stated that the following telegram was sent by her Majesty to Mrs. Wickham on the 15th of June: Pray accept my sincerest expression of sympathy and regret at your dear mother's death, whose invariable kindness to me for so many years I shall ever gratefully remember. Pray express my feelings to your brother and sisters.—V. R. I.

T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales and H.R.H. the Duke of York sent wreaths. On the wreath sent by the Prince and Princess of Wales the following inscription was placed :

IN MEMORY OF DEAR MRS. GLADSTONE.
It is but crossing with a bated breath,
A white set face! a little strip of sea,
To find the loved ones waiting on the shore,
More beautiful, more precious, than before.
ALEXANDRA.

A number of beautiful wreaths were sent by members of the family and personal friends, including Lady Gladstone of Fasque, Sir Reginald and Lady Hardy, Mrs. Lake, Miss Constance Gladstone, Miss Dumaresq, the Miss Wickhams, the Hon. Mrs. Lyttelton, Lord and Lady Battersea, Lady Kathleen Brabazon, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Ottley, Lady Grosvenor, Mrs. Goodheart, Mrs. Beer, Lady Crewe, Lady Hayter, the Duchess of Westminster, and Lady Cowell Stepney. All Mrs. Gladstone's grandchildren placed lilies or roses in the grave. It was a few minutes before one o'clock when Sir Frederick Bridge began the service with the solemn music of the Dead March in "Saul," which set the vast fane reverberating, and filled the throng with sacred emotions. Then came the long procession of choristers, and the exquisite singing of those famous words, "I am the Resurrection and the Life, saith the Lord; he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live, and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die." The lovely sounds die away; there is the solemn sound of footsteps, and once more the sacred music rises to the fretted vault. They are bearing in the coffin from the dim little Chapel of St. Faith's, to the beautiful words of the 90th Psalm. We all remember that lovely white pall, with the golden embroidery, which covered the coffin of Mrs. Gladstone. Upon its rich folds Mr. Gladstone lay in the Temple of Peace at Hawarden; it enveloped his coffin as it was carried through the lovely glades of Hawarden on the quiet spring evening when he was taken on his last journey; it covered his remains as they, too, were carried to his grave, amongst the towering statues of his great predecessors in the Government of this mighty Empire, two years ago. And now, once more, it is here again, this tribute from oppressed Armenians, oppressed and grateful, a sacred relic of the Gladstone family.

The coffin rested on a catafalque under the lantern, at its feet many wreaths, on either side flickering tapers. Dean Bradley read the Lesson; the choir sang Handel's exquisite anthem, "Their bodies are buried in peace, but their names live evermore." They bore the coffin to the yawning grave, the choir singing one of Mr. Gladstone's favourite hymns, Newman's "Praise to the holiest in the height." The Dean pronounced the Committment in quavering voice, and Goss's "I heard a voice from heaven" was sung by the choir. After the final prayers the whole congregation sang the hymn "O God, our help in ages past," the Dead March from "Saul" and Schubert's "Marche Solennelle" ending a most affecting service. The coffin bears the inscription :

"Catherine Gladstone, born January 5th, 1812; entered into rest June 14, 1900."

THE KIDNAPPING OF "GYP."

A PARIS Correspondent telegraphed on June 15 :—

The "Matin" is to publish to-morrow the true account of the kidnapping of "Gyp," that mysterious episode which has been regarded by most people as the fruits of a heated imagination and a desire to figure as a heroine in these prosaic times. The narrative is signed by the author of the kidnapping himself, who, however, has acquired notoriety of such a kind that to name him will cause an outbreak of laughter fatal to any serious view of the mater. I am indebted to the "Matin" for the "primeur" of this burlesque incident which, in contrast with the political anxieties of the moment, will give English readers a little amusement. The kidnapper is the painter Karl, who so hoaxed M. de Beaurepaire that the latter will never recover from it even when, under M. Deroulede's reign, he becomes Minister of Justice. Yes, Mme. de Martel, like M. de Beaurepaire, has been the victim of this colossal practical joker.

"One day," he says, "I was going through the Louvre and, tired of having for so long done nothing uncommon, I was anxious to do something. I suddenly saw the picture of the Rape of the Sabines, and it struck me that I might kidnap Mme. de Martel whose political conduct seemed to justify any such enterprise. I immediately posted myself at the door of her house and made myself acquainted with her mode of life. I knew that next day she was to attend a Nationalist meeting. I induced three friends to join me. I then went to the Orleans Railway terminus and noticed a dilapidated cab with a broken-down horse and a ragged driver. I treated him to drink, and, slipping a 20f. piece into his hand, induced him at 6 o'clock next day to be at a given spot. Next day I watched Mme. de Martel. I knew that she always alighted from the cab before reaching the place of meeting so as not to shock the democratic notions of the audience. As soon as she started my cab passed ahead of hers, and I reached the spot before she alighted. With one of my associates I went up and with a respectful bow told her that Bailliere wished her to enter the hall by another way. She agreed, and as she passed my cab, which was standing there, another friend opened the door for us. We pushed her in. One of us threw his cloak over her head, another mounted the box, and we drove at full speed to the plateau of Gravelle. The uncle of one of us had a small lonely house there with a plantation at the back, where her cries would be unheard. We meant to keep her several days, so that the panic-stricken Nationalists might make themselves ridiculous by searching for their Eurydice, but we had no idea that she was enough of a gymnast to escape from the second storey, and when we came back with food and other necessaries we were amazed to find that she had given us the slip. Now that I see innocent people are likely to be bothered I make a clear breast of it. I should mention that I named myself and my companions to Mme. de Martel. Why has she not divulged our names? Either because she thought them fictions or because, rather than incur the ridicule of being kidnapped by the painter Karl, she preferred silence, did not wish for any prosecution, and did her utmost to put the police on a false scent and to mislead the public."

Karl, as might have been expected, does not accept the contradiction of his version of the kidnapping of Mme. de Martel, if contradiction it can be called, for she merely says, "Nobody will believe this hoaxing story. It seems to me to sufficiently contradict itself." Karl naturally contrasts this laconic statement with the prolixity of "Gyp's" original account of the affair, and he offers in an hour's cab ride to show the police the house to which she was taken.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 7.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr F S Cowie of the Indian Civil Service sub pro tem Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept is confirmed in his appointment with effect from the 3rd inst.

The services of Lieut J C Coldstream Asst Commr Rawalpindi are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay with effect from the 26th June 1900.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt J A Stewart 7th Bengal Infy are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Capt H J Walton, M B, F R C S, I M S, Bengal are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Capt G D L Chatterton 1st Sikhs are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept :—Major A D C Pond, Capt W A Cuppage and Capt A T Walling, 5th Bengal Infy.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Stanley a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 7th Aug 1900.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Sale a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 7th Aug 1900.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint James Pratt Esq of the Indian Civil Service Bengal Estabt to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal with effect from the 18th May 1900 vice Sir William Macpherson K T retired.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev H A C Herbert has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal Lahore Ecclesiastical Estabt to fill an existing vacancy.

The Rev J Taylor Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland is granted furlough out of India for two years, with effect from the 27th July or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Rev T Scott Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Estabt is appointed to officiate as Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland during the absence on furlough of the Reverend J Taylor or until further orders.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Capt P A Smurthwaite of the 14th Regt of Bombay Infy which were placed at the disposal of the Administration of the Central Provinces dated the 20th April 1900, for famine duty are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander in Chief with effect from the 13th June 1900.

FORESTS.

On return from the privilege leave granted him Mr F B Manson Offg Conservator 3rd grade resumed charge of the Tenasserim Forest Circle Lower Burma from Mr H B Ward Offg Conservator 3rd grade in the afternoon of the 23rd June 1900.

From the same date Mr Ward reverted to his substantive appointment of Depy Conservator 1st grade.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of Her Majesty's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Frank H Ling as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Moulmein.

Capt H G Carnegy I S C ex officio Asst Political Agent and 2nd in Command Kolhapur Infy is confirmed in the appointment of First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda.

Mr A Ramaiya Punja Registrar of the Court of the Resident in Mysore is appointed to officiate as District Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore with effect from the 15th June 1900 and during the absence on leave on private affairs for three months of Mr P S Krishna Rao or until further orders.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr F G H Anderson Asst Comptroller Central Providence is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 30th of June 1900.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col M W Saunders Royal Artillery offg Asst Adjt Genl for Royal Artillery in India is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 13th July 1900.

REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Vety Lieut W A Pallin A V D notified in G G O No 340 of 1900 is antedated from the 22nd Feb 1900 to the 12th January 1900.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval—To be Lieut Col—Major C J L Stuart.

Lieutenants to be Captains—A E McBarnet, A Moore, C A Roosmale Cocq, J R Darley and J W H Lyon.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Barrack Sergts David Beck and Francis James Cloy to be Sub Condrs supernumerary Sergt Frank Alfred Clift Supervisor 2nd grade Burma to be Sub Condr with effect from the 19th Jan 1900 vice Sub Condr W J Finniston promoted to the Provincial Engr Estabt Public Works Dept.

Sergt H B Haycock Supervisor 2nd grade Military Works Dept to be Sub Condr with effect from the 25th February 1900 vice Sub Condr C Barry retired.

Condr James Battman Sub Engr 2nd grade Bengal to be Depy Asst Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant subject to Her Majesty's approval; Sub Condrs and Barrack Masters William Byers Neave and William Sinclair to be Conductors supernumerary; Sub Conductor E J Tydeman Sub Engr, 3rd grade Military Works Dept to be Conductor Sergt Cecil Collins Supervisor 2nd grade Military Works Dept to be Sub Conductor—With effect from the 30th April 1900 vice Hony Lieut and Depy Asst Commissary Arthur Perks, retired.

Sergt Arthur Guinness Supervisor 2nd grade N W Provinces and Oudh to be Sub Condr with effect from the 10th May 1900 H Naylon deceased.

Hony Lieut and Asst Commissary Evon Highway Asst Engr 2nd grade Military Works Dept to be Depy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain subject to Her Majesty's approval; Hony Lieut and Depy Asst Commissary William Heywood Asst Engr 2nd grade Military Works Dept to be Asst Commissary; Condr Peter Ross Sub-Engr 1st grade N W Railway to be Depy Asst Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieut subject to Her Majesty's approval; Sub-Condr William Blain, Supervisor 1st grade Military Works Dept to be Conductor; Sergt Ambrose McCormack Supervisor 2nd grade Military Works Dept to be Sub-Condr, with effect from the 1st June 1900 vice Honorary Captain and Depy Commissary James Donovan retired.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY.

The undermentioned third class Assistant Surgeon having passed the departmental examination to be second class Assistant Surgeon with effect from the 16th April 1900 :—J F Menezes.

NATIVE ARMY.

The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments :—

6th Regt of Bo Cavy Jacob's Horse—Dafadar Imam Khan to be Jemadar vice Aziz Khan, dismissed the service with effect from the 13th May 1900.

20th Regt of Bo Infy—Color-Havildar Bhurra to be Jemadar vice Ishri Singh transferred to the pension establishment with effect from the 29th April 1900.

25th Regt of Bo Infy—Jemadar Dewa Singh to be Subadar with effect from the 1st Nov 1899 and Havildar Swanlia Singh to be Jemadar with effect from the 6th Nov 1899 vice Raindayal Misir transferred to the pension establishment.

Color Havildar Kareru Singh to be Jemadar vice Thakur Khangar Singh promoted with effect from the 17th Oct 1899. Jemadar Firman Ali Khan to be Subadar and Color Havildar Ghulab Khan to be Jemadar vice Ghazi Khan transferred to the pension establishment with effect from the 1st Feb 1900.

RETIREMENTS.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service with effect from the date specified subject to Her Majesty's approval :—Col C Dempster Indian Staff Corps 9th July 1900.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Sind Volunteer Rifles—G A Strath Esq to be Captain vice Cumming resigned; Second Lieut B F Jones to be Lieutenant vice Deane transferred to the supernumerary list; A Whitworth Gentleman to be Second Lieut vice Kothari promoted; E R Critchell Gentleman to be Second Lieutenant vice Williams promoted.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine with effect from the 18th June :—To be Lieutenant—Sub Lieut O Goldsmith.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, RAILWAYS.

Mr A W U Pope in Class I Grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways is appointed to officiate as Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in addition to his own duties of Traffic Supt of the line in Class I Grade I of that Establishment during the absence of Lieut Col G F Wilson R E on privilege leave or until further orders.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No 99 dated 5th March 1898 Capt W J McKninny R E is confirmed in the appointment of Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept.

THE TREATMENT OF COBRA-BITE.

ANOTHER instance of successful treatment of cobra-bite with Calmette's anti-venene has been brought to notice. On June 2nd a servant in the employ of Colour-Sergeant Vicars, Border Regiment, Bareilly, was moving a box in his master's room when he called out that he had been bitten by a snake. He was seen to be bleeding from the second toe of the right foot and a ligature was promptly tied round his ankle preparatory to removing him to hospital. The box was lifted and a cobra three feet long was discovered and killed. The man was seen at hospital, about an hour after the occurrence, by Major Gordon, R.A. M.C., who found two small punctured wounds on the toe. There were the usual signs of poisoning from snake-venom, dimness of vision, drowsiness, &c. Two deep incisions were made near the wound and the foot was placed in hot water in order to make the blood flow freely. Five cubic centimetres of Calmette's serum were then deeply injected; the wounds were washed with a solution of chloride of lime (1 to 60) and then dressed antiseptically. The temperature of the body was then 97·4 and it rose steadily to 101 at 2-30 p. m., while the pulse also quickened. Next morning the man's state was normal and he made a rapid recovery. Major Gordon considered that the patient had not received a full dose of venom when bitten or the symptoms would have been more pronounced. The prompt application of the ligature prevented the poison being absorbed into the circulation, leaving it near the site of the bite where it was destroyed by the chloride of lime. The case was an interesting one and may be considered to furnish corroboration of the efficacy of the serum, for there was no doubt as to the snake being a true cobra.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s St Ninian, 1,935 tons, Captain S Ramsay, will sail to-day, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Venus, 2,312 tons, Captain D B Marshall, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Calcutta, 24th June, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr S Shore, Mr B Nurse and 50 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 10.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Dalhousie		Vale	Wet Basin		R I M S
Investigator		Heming	Do.		R I M S
Nancoury		Mills	Do.		R I M S
Yanariva	2165	Smith			M M & Co
H Bolckow	629	Baker			B & P S N Co
Ashref	2202	McAllister			H C Joosub
Onda	3409	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Scindia	2066	Gruchy			M M & Co
Assyria	970	MacLean			M M & Co
Nankin	2557	Bennett			M M & Co
Huzara	1336	Haywood			M M & Co
Bombay	2049	Fraser			M M & Co
Venus	2312	Marshall			M M & Co
Pemba	986	Martyr	P Gulf		M M & Co

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
9	Venus s	Marshall	Calcutta

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi

The steamer St Ninian, Captain Ramsey, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Lorenzo, for Hull via Karachi.
" Onda, for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 10.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Ferguson s—25 cases whisky, H S Smith and Co.

Britannia s—23 cases ginger wine, 363 cases whisky, 23 cases rum and 90 cases ale, D Cowasjee; 50 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy; 250 hogsheads ale, Robinson Morrison and Co; 100 cases slates, E Dawoodbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Parramatta s—5 cases photo materials, D M Dukle and Co.

Arabia s—34 cases provision, B F Mody; 51 cases provision, E M Abdeally.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Arabia s—45 cases still wine, B Smyth and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Aglaja s—25 cases paper, Framjee Ardesir Davar and Sons.

FROM ANTWERP.

Johannesberger s—13 cases perfumed spirit, R Maneckjee and Co; 6 cases photo materials, Nadkarni and Co.

FROM GENOA.

D Balduino s—29 cases provisions, Abdool Kayoom and Co; 26 cases provision, T Akberally; 270 cases Swiss milk, D Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—57 bales wool, Jaffer Khetsey and Co; 155 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Heerjee Hunsraz; 50 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 18 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—125 cwt gum, S and B Sajan; 186 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 17 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 40 cwt mother of pearl shell, Kurmali B Sajan; 58 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 21 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—4 bales woollen carpets, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HULL.

Lorenzo s—212 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR ANTWERP.

Haidari s—7,002 cwt poppyseed, E D Sassoon Co; 2,000 cwt poppyseed, 5,523 cwt linseed, and 4,017 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,012 cwt poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 320 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,005 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 1,000 cwt poppyseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 992 cwt linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, and 4,000 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 450 bales cotton, 4,000 cwt rapeseed and 400 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 335 cwt rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, 1,808 cwt rapeseed and 6,026 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE
COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 11th July, 1900.

1. The annual prize distribution will be held at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on [illegible] instant, at 9 p.m., Nos. 1 of Sub-divisions are requested to arrange for the presence of winning Teams.

Dress :—Prize winners, Drill Order with forage caps and all badges, without arms. Putties not to be worn.

Remainder of the Corps, Drill Order or Mess Dress.

The Distribution will be followed by a Ladies Concert.

By Order,
G. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

MUNYON'S
HOMOEOPATHIC
REMEDIES.

If I were asked what feature of my business ad contributed most to my success I would unhesitatingly say, "Telling the truth."—MUNYON.

AN EVANGELIST OF MYSORE SOUNDS THEIR PRAISE.

Mr. Ben. A. Arogzam, Evangelist, London Mission, Hoskole, *via* Whitefield, South India, writes : "It is nearly eight months since a box of your Asthma Cure was sent to me at my request. I tried it in my own case and found it to be the very best medicine I have ever tried. Kindly excuse me for not writing to you before this, and thanking you for the benefit I received. I am sounding the praise of your remedies far and wide. Being an evangelist I have many opportunities of seeing sick people and find that they gladly accept your medicines when they see that one of their own country has found relief from Munyon's Remedies. I am a living advertisement for your remedies, and have the greatest faith in them, and tell the same to all others."

Every Day Adds New Names to the Long List of People who have been Restored to Health.

☞ Send for MUNYON'S "Guide to Health."

47 Remedies for 47 Ailments.

Bombay :—BEYNON & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., and F. B. MURZBAN & Co.; Jumma Musjid :—DABA BROS.; Crawford Market :—D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.; Byculla —N. POWELL & Co. and J. D. WARDEN, 1?7 BAZAAR GATE STREET; Poona :—BEYNON & Co. Igatpura, Lonauli, Mhow, Bhusawal and Nagpur :—The CO-OPERATIVE STORES; Nagpur :—J. J. VELLOZ; Hyderabad (Deccan) :—LESLIE GAY & Co.; Hubli & Dharwar :—Mr. G. GOBBANAVAR, and all respectable Chemists.

Wholesale :—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY, 23, Apollo Street Bombay.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

MAJOR PALLISER, in a letter to the "Standard," ventures to doubt whether there is so much cause for alarm as some are disposed to think of a Russian demonstration on our Indian frontier. There is no questioning the soundness of his reasoning. Russia has her hands full enough at present without desiring to embark on an enterprise fraught with so many dangers. The situation has changed enormously of recent years; and as Major Palliser points out, the Czar's scheme for the improvement of Siberia, and the turning to account of the immense mineral resources of that province, will go a long way to frustrate the plans of enterprising young officers on the general staff. The war in South Africa will not be without its effect in showing what a formidable array of strength we could bring into the field on the Indian frontier should any serious attempt be made to question our supremacy in that quarter. Captain Schemensky's recent lecture is the text upon which Major Palliser writes. This shows at once how little the Russians really know of the true feeling existing among the races with which they would have to deal, It is one thing for lecturers to ventilate opinions, but quite another for governments to act. The policy pursued lately by the Government of India is a guarantee that we are up and doing. No one recognises the fact more thoroughly than the Russians themselves. We are disposed, therefore, to agree with Major Palliser that the utterances of the Russian general staff are not to be taken too seriously.

The day is close at hand, writes, the "Broad Arrow," when regular operations on a large scale in South Africa will be obviously at an end. It is therefore desirable that at all events the first batch of honours, *i. e.*, the rewards about which there can be no dispute, should be decided on. A second list affecting people about whose merit there is at present a little doubt, or those who in the final desultory operations may distinguish themselves, can be issued later on as a supplement, and a supplement there always is for such cases. This would be quite in accordance with precedent. In the Peninsular War honours of all sorts were granted at intervals. Even in the comparatively short Russian War of 1854-56 promotions and decorations were bestowed long before operations came to an end. Even if there are not many casualties during the last few months of the war, there will be an abundance of disease, and if the preliminary honours gazette be delayed, many a man whom the Queen would delight to honour will be deprived by death of the well-merited reward which would have brightened his last moments and helped to console his family. The authorities are therefore requested to remember the old Latin saying, "Bis dat qui cito dat."

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* contains the interesting report of M. Le Moigne upon the "projet de loi" proposing an augmentation of the French fleet. After pointing out that France imperatively needs a navy powerful enough to enable her to maintain her place amongst the nations, he shows that relatively France is far weaker to-day on the sea than she was in 1888, having regard to the great increase which, both in respect of armoured and protected war ships, has taken place during the last twelve years in the navies of England, Russia, Italy, Germany, Japan and the United States, whilst the navy of France has been practically standing still. Not the least interesting portion of the report is that in which M. Le Moigne considers the type of war ship to be constructed. After discussing the types of armoured vessels severally adopted by the other great naval Pawers of the world, he thus expesses his views:—"To recapitulate. Of all the great Powers Italy alone has abandoned the construction of battle-ships; the rest all considering that the true type of fighting vessel is armour-clad, has a powerful artillery, is completely protected in vital parts and her means of offence, that a speed of about 18 or 19 knots is sufficient, and that a minimum displacement of 13,500 tons is indespensable."

Mr. Julian Ralph, the American correspondent of the "Daily Mail," in a letter from the front discussed lately valour as a factor in war. The Boers, he says, know nothing of it; we possess it in the highest degree. Could the contrast be more marked? The Boer is a hunter rather than a warrior. Hence his fighting method is to lie in hiding and kill whatever comes in front of him, and to run the moment his own safety is threatened. At Talana Hill, Elandslaagte, and on the Modder River, he discovered that whereas game is either killed or driven away, the British rushed at him without regard to life. He, therefore, changed his tactics, and took to a campaign of surprises, traps, ambushes and concentration behind entrenchments. That is to say, he met British valour, not by a display of Boer valour but by a display of Boer cunning, which, in isolated cases proved only too successful. That he has a certain amount of courage is obvious, but it is not a quality on which his leaders can reckon. Hence his methods of warfare are based, not on his gallantry, but on his lack of it. Perhaps in a country where there is "a native fortress for every square mile," and an overwhelming native population, this was inevitable. But defensive tactics never yet won a war, and the inability of the Boer to adopt any other has lost him every chance of scoring a point against us during the present campaign. As a British officer remarked, "either the enemy must show valour or lose the game." In the British soldier, on the other hand, the quality is as much a part of his equipment as magazine rifles and smokeless powder. It is the impelling force not of individuals but of the whole Army.

Between China and South Africa Ashanti receives little or on public attention. Nevertheless, the situation in that turbulent West African possession is serious enough. With ridiculously inadequate forces Colonel Willcocks and other British officers on the spot are expected to organise victory. Means of transport there are none and the consequence is our men have to depend on carriers brought from distant Sierra Leone and elsewhere, a state of things which reflects no credit on the Empire. It is the Uganda muddle over again. To begin with a town like Kumasi should have had a proper garrison so that the moment rebellion raised its head the Government could have crushed it without any delay. No such means having been provided, the rising naturally spread, and success gave it strength. Lieut.-Colonel Carter and Captain Hall have done their utmost; but not being able to work miracles, they are compelled to remain in the separate posts they hold. Major Wilkinson is besieged at Kwisa, and Kumasi is in a very serious plight. The task before Colonel Willcocks is, therefore, a most difficult one. He has to face fearful odds in a savage population, in which the fighting quality is strongly developed; he is hampered by the want of carriers; the water courses at this season of the year are full, and, therefore, almost impassible to transport; beyond the Prah there is dense tropical bush to be traversed on the way to Kumasi; and, to crown all, he has not nearly enough men. The only bright features of the situation are the continued loyalty of the Rekwai on the coast, and the pluck and determination of our men. We await the news of the next few weeks with anxiety, though we feel full confidence in Colonels Willcocks, Carter, and Burroughs. The last named is now on his way from Sierra Leone with four companies of the West African Regiment. If by ability, gallantry, and self-devotion they can save the situation they will, of that the public may be certain.

Mr. Thomas Read, whose name is associated with the protection of British agriculture, urges the Admiralty to plan the coming manœuvres in such a manner as to test the liability of our merchant ships to capture by the enemy. There is no doubt that such a scheme of naval manœuvres would be highly instructive and valuable, were it possible to plan them on a very large scale, and, at the same time to gain the co-operation of our mercantile marine. This latter is an indispensible condition, because unless the masters of steamers knew that a mimic war was in progress they would have no object in trying to evade capture. There are obvious difficulties in the way of planning such manœuvres, but they need not be regarded as insuperable, since our shipping companies are as much interested in the liability of their vessels to capture or destruction in war as the working man who likes to purchase his half-quartern loaf for 2 1-2 d. It is to be hoped, indeed, that the Admiralty will some day attempt this experiment. In previous years some attempt has been made to capture unsuspecting steamers bound up Channel, but the results were purely farcical, owing to the ignorance of the prey of what was happening.

Letters received from the Mediterranean squadron give details of a mishap which occurred during the manœuvres on the night of May 29. The Canopus and Vulcan were hidden behind an island, with all lights extinguished, and the rest of the cruisers, gunboats, and destroyers were sent in search of them. The weather became thick and a strong wind blew, and the search therefore failed. About one o'clock in the morning the Hebe ran ashore. The Vulcan tried to tow her off, but was unsuccessful, and it was found necessary to lighten her before another attempt was made. Eventually, however, the gunboat was floated, and she has been sent to Malta to be docked.

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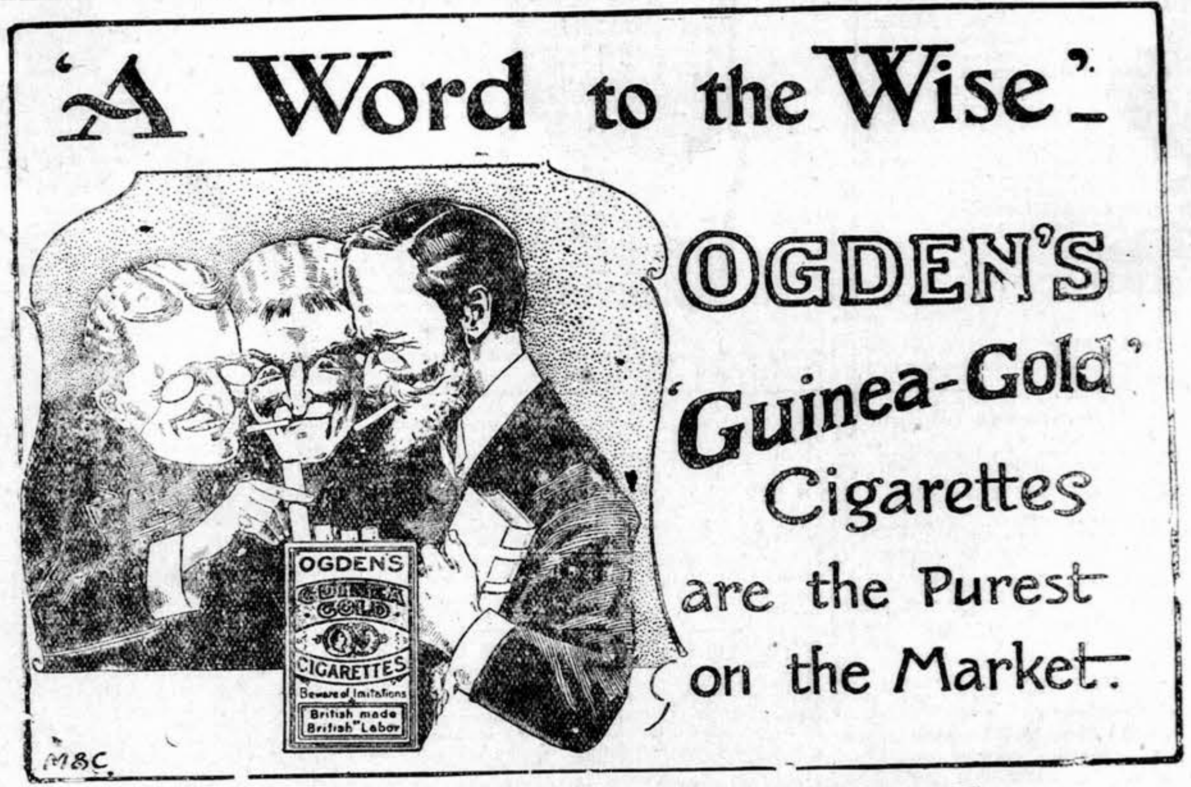

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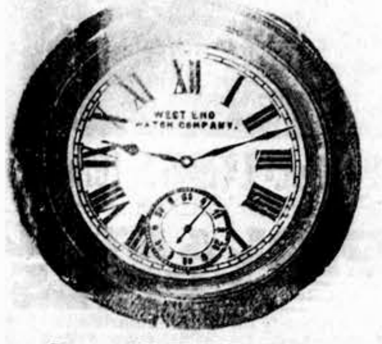

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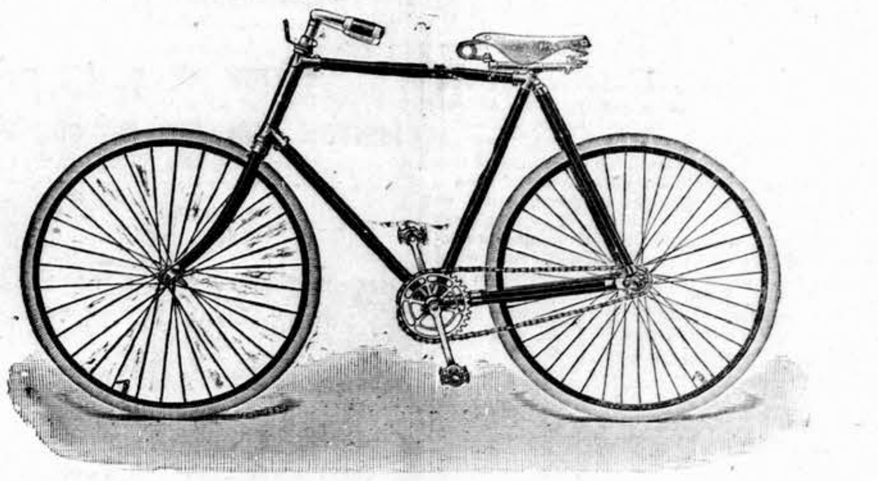
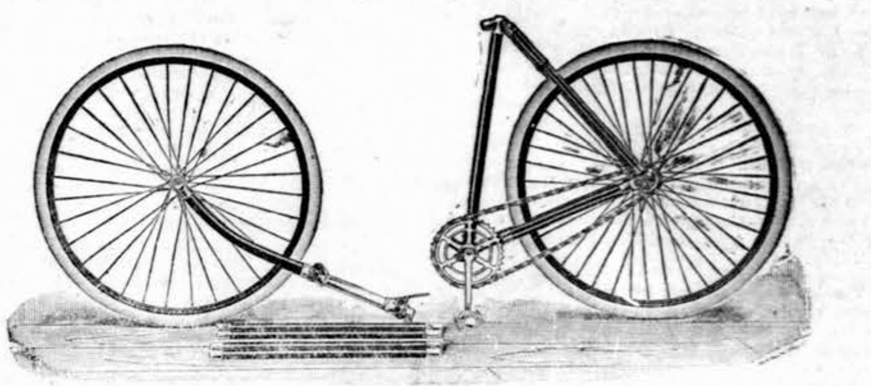
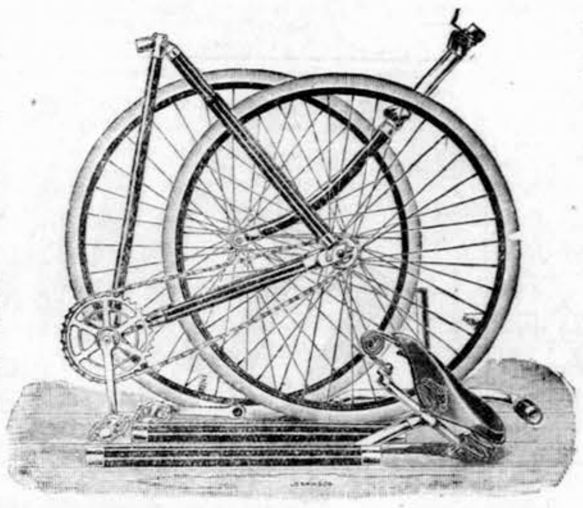


SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame, equal wheels, with $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; $\frac{1}{2}$ in. pitch roller chain; $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. cranks; gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake; detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.



Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two. If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.



The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

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